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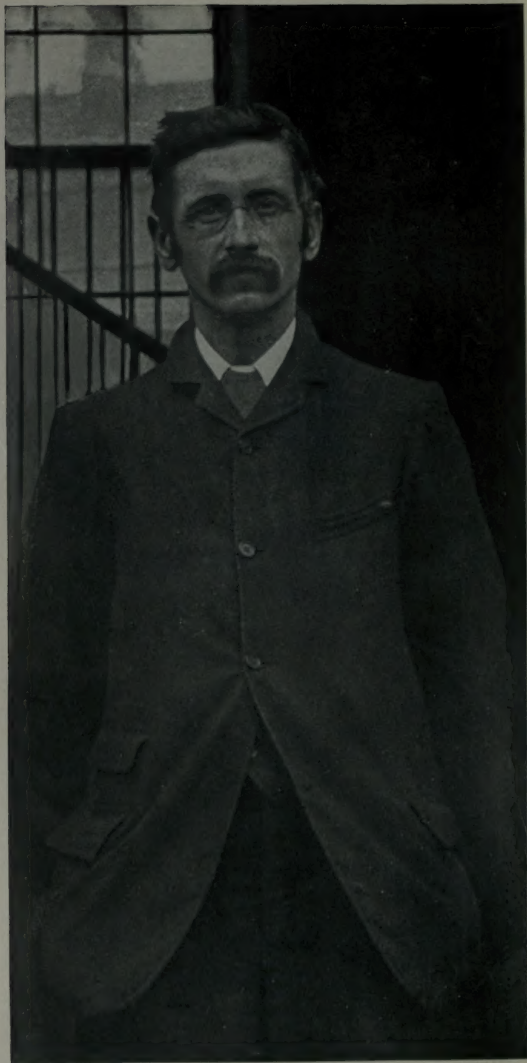
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# STORIES FROM THE TÁIN

EDITED, WITH VOCABULARY,

BY

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## PREFACE

THE following selections from the *Táin Bó Cúailnge*, together with the critical notes and vocabulary, were originally published by the late Professor Strachan in 1903, in numbers 158 to 167 of *Irisleabhar na Gaedhilge*. It was his intention, frustrated by his sudden lamented death, to re-edit them as a textbook for the School of Irish Learning. For this purpose Mrs. R. I. Best had prepared a copy, in which the vocabularies were arranged in alphabetical order at the end of the extracts. This copy was found among Strachan's papers, and handed to me by his widow for publication. It contained no corrections or additions, though, if he had lived to bring out this little book himself, Strachan would probably have normalised the spelling still further, and revised some of the notes and entries in the vocabulary. The whole is now printed without any alterations except in details. Mr. Best and Dr. Bergin have shared with me the task of seeing it through the press.

KUNO MEYER

LIVERPOOL,

*June 12th, 1908.*



## EDITOR'S PREFACE

THE documents in the Irish tongue existing in manuscripts prior to 900 A.D., though invaluable for the study of the ancient language, have no literary interest. With rare exceptions, these remains consist of longer or shorter Irish notes on Latin works studied by Irish scholars. Fortunately this does not represent the whole of Old-Irish literature. Many ancient texts, both religious and secular, are preserved in MSS. of a later date. Often the old tales have been retold in language of a later date; not infrequently, however, the old language has been preserved with a slight Middle-Irish disguise, which for the most part can be easily stripped off. Of the old Sagas, the most famous is the *Táin Bó Cúailnge*. It is found in a number of MSS., of which the most important and the most easily accessible are the *Lebor na hUidre* (LU.), the *Yellow Book of Lecan* (YBL.), and the *Book of Leinster* (LL.). In LL. the tale is retold in later language; the version in LU. and YBL. is, apart from some later

additions, essentially Old-Irish. The texts of LU. and YBL. have been copied from a common original, which is more faithfully represented by YBL., notwithstanding that that MS. is considerably later than LU.

It seemed to me that a series of selections from this text would be useful both as providing an interesting vehicle for the study of Old-Irish and as an easy introduction to the Saga literature. In the following extracts I have tried as far as possible to remove the Middle-Irishisms which have crept into the text, and to restore the language of the eighth century. As both MSS. are easily accessible in facsimile, it has seemed unnecessary to give all the MSS. readings. Mere orthographical changes have been made silently; only the more serious changes in the language are noted at the foot of the page.

J. S.

1903.

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# STORIES FROM THE TÁIN.

## I.

### HOW CUCHULINN CAME TO EMAIN MACHA.

[LU. 59a6-59b15 = YBL. 18b30-19a37.]

“Altae-som ém,” ol Fergus, “la athair ocus la máthair ocond dairgdig i mMaig Murthemne. Adfessa dó airscéla na macraide i nEmain. Ar bfiit trí cóicait<sup>1</sup> macc and,” ol Fergus, “oc cluchiu. Is amlaid domel Conchobor a flaith: trian<sup>2</sup> ind láí oc décsin<sup>3</sup> na macraide, a thrían n-aill oc imbirt fidchille, a thrían n-aill oc óul<sup>4</sup> chormae, con-didgaib<sup>5</sup> cotlud de. Cia bemmi-ni for longais, ní fil i n’Ere óclaig bas amru,” ol Fergus.

“Guidid Cúchulaind dia máthair didiu a lé cud dochom na macraide. ‘Ní regae,’ ol a máthair,

---

<sup>1</sup> chóecait LU., choecaid YBL.

<sup>2</sup> YBL. a t[h]rian, where the possessive anticipates the following gen.

<sup>3</sup> déscin LU., with Mid.-Ir. change of *cs* to *sc*; but YBL. has *decsain*.

<sup>4</sup> MSS. ól with contraction. The earlier form of the word was óol, the later ól.

<sup>5</sup> MSS. conidgaib, with change of pretonic *nd* to *n*.

‘con - dit - roib cóimthecht di ánrodaib Ulad.’  
 ‘Rochían lim-sa anad fri sodain,’ ol Cúchulaind.  
 ‘Inchoisc-siu dam-sa ced leth atá<sup>1</sup> Emain.’ ‘Fo  
 thúaid amne,’ ol a máthair, ‘ocus is doraid a n-ude,’  
 ol sí, ‘atá Slíab Fúait etruib.’ ‘Dobér indass fair,’  
 ol Cúchulaind, ‘ammin.’

“Téit ass iarom, ocus a sciath slissen laiss ocus a  
 bunsach ocus a lorg áne ocus a líathróit. Focereded<sup>2</sup>  
 a bunsach<sup>3</sup> ríam con-da-gaibed ar loss resíu dorot-  
 sad a bun for lár.

“Téit cosna maccu iarom cen naidm a fõesama  
 forru. Ar ní téged<sup>4</sup> nech cuccu inna cluchemag co  
 n-arnastae a fõesam. Ní fitir-som aní-sin. ‘No-n-  
 sáraigedar in macc,’ ol Follomon macc Conchobuir,  
 ‘sech rafetammar is di Ultaib dó. Arguntís do<sup>5</sup>  
 benaid foo.’

“Focerdar a trí cóictea bunsach fair, ocus arsis-  
 setar isin sciath slissen uli leis-seom. Focerdar

<sup>1</sup> The rel. form of *atá* is regularly *fil*; there is, however, in the O. Ir. glosses nothing to show that *atá* may not have been used in the above type of sentence.

<sup>2</sup> MSS. *focherded*. In O. Ir. a pretonic prep. aspirated only if the form was relative.

<sup>3</sup> MSS. *bunsach*.

<sup>4</sup> *theged* LU., *theiged* YBL. In O. Ir. *ní* does not aspirate unless there is an infixed neut. pron., e.g. *ní ceil he conceals not*, *ní cheil he conceals it not*. In Mid. Ir. *ní* aspirates.

<sup>5</sup> *Arguntís do* LU. is obscure, and probably corrupt. YBL. has *arguittis*.

dano a liathróiti uli fair-seom. Ocus no-s-gaib-seom cach n-óen<sup>1</sup>liathróit inna ucht. Focerdad dano a<sup>2</sup> trí cóictea lorg n-áne fair. Araclich-som connáchráncatar,<sup>3</sup> ocus gabais airbir diib fria aiss.

“Ríastarthaé imbi-seom i sudiu. Inda<sup>4</sup> lat ba tindorcun as-n-ort cach foltne inna chenn lasa comérge conérracht. Inda lat ba óibell tened bóí for cach óenfinnu. ‘Iadais indala<sup>5</sup> súil connárbo lethiu indaas cró snáthaite. Asoilgg alaili co mbo móir béolu midchúaich. Doérig dia glainíni corrici a hóu. Asoilg a béolu coa inairdriuch co mbo ecnae a ginchróes.<sup>6</sup> Atrecht in lúan láith assa mulluch.

“Benaíd fona maccu iarom. Doscara cóicait macc diib resiú<sup>7</sup> rístais dorus nEmna. Forrumai nónbur diib torom-sa<sup>8</sup> ocus Chonchobur; bámmar

<sup>1</sup> *cech óen LU., cach oen YBL.*

<sup>2</sup> *MSS. an.*

<sup>3</sup> *conachrangadar YBL., conachrancatár hé LU.* The latter represents a very common type of corruption in LU. At the time when the MS. was written, the infixed pron. had begun to make way for the Mod. Ir. postfixed pron. Accordingly we often find the postfixed pron. added where there is already an infixed pron.

<sup>4</sup> *MSS. indar.*

<sup>5</sup> *Mid. Ir. indara LU.*

<sup>6</sup> *MSS. in-, aspirated g being left unwritten.* At 79a41 LU. has *ginchroes* where LL. has *inchroes*.

<sup>7</sup> *MSS. síu.*

<sup>8</sup> *thoromsa LU., thoramsa YBL.* In Mid. Ir. the initial consonant of prep. + suffixed pron. is often aspirated, *e.g.* *chucu, forru, thrít.* This change had begun in the later O. Ir. glosses.

oc imbirt fídhille. Lingid-som didiu tarsin fídhill i ndegaid ind nónbuir.

“Gaibid Conchobor a rigid.<sup>1</sup> ‘Ní maith airrailter in macrad,’ ol Conchobor. ‘Deithbir dam-sa, á phopa Chonchobuir,’ olsé. ‘Do-s-roacht do chluchiu óm thaig óm athair ocus óm máthair, ocus ní maith ro-m-bátar frim.’ <sup>2</sup>‘Cia th’ainm-siu?’ ol Conchobor. ‘Setantae macc Sualtaim atomchomnicc-se,<sup>3</sup> ocus macc Dechtire do fethar-su. Ní bu dóig mo chonfere sund.’ ‘Ced ná ronass do fíóessam-su dano forsna maccu?’ ol Conchobor. ‘Ní fetar-sa anísin,’ ol Cúchulaind. ‘Gaib it láim mo fíoesom airriu<sup>4</sup> didiu.’ ‘Atdaimiu,’<sup>5</sup> ol Conchobor.

“Lasodain doella-som forsin macraid sechnón in tige. ‘Ced táí dano dóib innossa?’ ol Conchobor. ‘Co ronastae a fíoesom form-sa dano,’ ol Cúchulaind. ‘Gaib it láim didiu,’ ol Conchobor. ‘Atdaimiu,’<sup>5</sup> ol Cúchulaind.

“Lotar uli isa cluchemag iarom. Ocus atarach-tatar in maicc hí roílassa and. Fo-s-ráthatar a mummi 7 a n-aiti.”

<sup>1</sup> MSS. rig.

<sup>2</sup> Before this YBL. has *cia diata in macc-so*.

<sup>3</sup> *atomchomnaicse* LU., *atomcomainmsea* YBL.

<sup>4</sup> MSS. *airtho*. In Mid. Ir. *th* spreads widely in fem. and pl. of such pronominal forms, e. g. *esti*, *estib* = O. Ir. *essi*, *essib*, *fortho* = O. Ir. *forru*, etc.

<sup>5</sup> In the former instance both MSS. have *atmu*; in the latter LU. has *atmu*, YBL. *atamu*. *Atdaimiu*, from *ad-d-daimiu*, should probably be restored.

## II.

HOW CUCHULINN BROUGHT CONCHOBAR FROM  
THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

[LU. 59b36-60a22 = YBL. 19b10-48.]

“Bóí imnisse chatha etar Ultu ocus Eogan mac nDurthacht. Tíagait Ulaíd don chath. Fácabar-som inna chotlud. Maitti for Ultu. Fácabar Conchobar ocus Cuscraid Mend Machae ocus sochuide mór olchenae. D-an-iuschi-seom<sup>1</sup> a ngol. Sínihi iarom com-memdatar in dá liic robáatar imbi. Fíad Bricre<sup>2</sup> ucut dorónad,” ol Fergus. “Atraig lasodain. Cotriccim-se friss i ndorus ind liss os<sup>3</sup> mé athgóite. ‘Fuit! Día do bethu! a phopa Fergus,’ olsé. ‘Cate Conchobar?’ ‘Ni fetar-sa,’ olmé.

“Téit ass iarom. Ba dorchae ind adaig. Fóbair a n-ármach. Conaccai ara chiunn in fer, ocus leth

---

<sup>1</sup> dofúsciseom LU., dosuisciosom YBL.

<sup>2</sup> MSS. **hi fiadnaise** (fiadnaisi YBL.) **Brieriu**. But **Brieriu** cannot be genitive. The easiest assumption is that **fiad** has been replaced by the equivalent **hi fiadnise**, and the dat. **Bricre** (cf. 'Ere) corrupted to **Brieriu** as in other places.

<sup>3</sup> MSS. **ocus**.

<sup>4</sup> **Fer**<sup>v</sup> LU., **Fergais** YBL., cf. **Fergus** LU. 58b4, but **Fergus** LU. 57b3. The form **Fergus** seems due to the analogy of *o* stems.

a chinn fair, ocus leth fir aili for a muin. ‘Congna lem, a Chúchulaind,’ olsé. ‘Ro-m-bíth, ocus tuccus leth mo bráthar for<sup>1</sup> mo muin. Ber síst lim.’ ‘Ní bér,’ olsé.<sup>2</sup> Lasodain foiceirt in n-aire dó. Foiceird-som de. Immasínithar dóib. Doscarthar Cúchulaind. Co cúalae ní, in mboidb dinaib colnaib<sup>3</sup>: ‘Olc damnae láich fil and fo chossaib aurddrag.’ Lasodain f-an-érig<sup>4</sup> Cúchulaind ocus benaid a chenn de cosind luirg áne ocus gaibid immáin<sup>5</sup> líathróite ríam darsa mag.<sup>6</sup>

“ ‘In fil mo phopa Conchobor isind ármaig-se?’ Frisgair-side dó. Téit cuci con-didn-accai issin chlod, ocus robói ind úr<sup>7</sup> imbi de cach leith dia díchlith. ‘Cid dia tánac<sup>8</sup> isa n-ármag,’<sup>9</sup> ol Conchobor, ‘co ndechais uathbás and?’ T-an-ócaib asin chlod lasodain. Ní turcébad seisser linni di thrénfëraib Ulad ní bad chalmu. Tair reonn don tig ucut,’ ol<sup>10</sup> Conchobor, ‘co ndernae<sup>11</sup> tenid dam

<sup>1</sup> MSS. *ar*, with Mid. Ir. confusion of *ar* and *for*.

<sup>2</sup> *orse* LU., the later form.

<sup>3</sup> MSS. *collaib*.

<sup>4</sup> *fónérig* LU.; in Mid. Ir. the infixed pron. *-an-* tends to be replaced by *-n-*, which in O. Ir. is used after *ní*.

<sup>5</sup> MSS. *imman*.

<sup>6</sup> *darinmag* LU., with transformation of neut. art. due to loss of neut. gend.; *darinnarmaig* YBL., with replacement of acc. by dat.

<sup>7</sup> MSS. *úir*, with confusion of nom. and acc.

<sup>8</sup> *tudchad-so* YBL.

<sup>9</sup> *isinnarmag* LU., *isinnarmaigh* YBL.

<sup>10</sup> MSS. *ar*.

<sup>11</sup> *co ndernae*—Conchobor om. LU.

and.' Adsói-seom<sup>1</sup> tenid<sup>2</sup> móir dó. 'Maith dano,' ol<sup>3</sup> Conchobor, 'dian-dam-thísed<sup>4</sup> mucc fonaithe robad-am-beó.' 'Rega-sa<sup>5</sup> con-da-tuc,' ol Cúchulaind. Téit ass iarom. Conaccai in fer ocond fulucht i m-medón ind feda, indala<sup>6</sup> lám dó cona gaisciud indi,<sup>7</sup> in lám aile<sup>8</sup> oc fuiniu in tuircc. Ba mór a úathmaire ind fir. F-an-ópair-som arapae ocus dobeir a chenn ocus a muicc lais. Loingid Conchobor iarsin in torc. 'Tíagam diar tig,' ol Conchobor. Conrecat<sup>9</sup> fri Cúscraid mac Conchobuir. Bátar dano tromgona for suidiu.<sup>10</sup> Dobeir Cúchulaind fora muin. Dolotar iarom a triur co Emain Machae."

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<sup>1</sup> MS. ataiseom.

<sup>2</sup> MS. thenid, with aspiration of the object, which begins already in later O. Ir.; in the Würzburg glosses it is found only in cách.

<sup>3</sup> MSS. or.

<sup>4</sup> diánomthísad LU., dianamthiasad YBL.

<sup>5</sup> MSS. ragsa.

<sup>6</sup> MSS. in dara.

<sup>7</sup> MSS. inti, the Mid.-Ir. form.

<sup>8</sup> MSS. naill.

<sup>9</sup> condrecat LU., cotrecat YBL.

<sup>10</sup> fairside LU., fairsidi YBL.

## III.

HOW CUCHULINN SLEW THE SMITH'S HOUND, AND  
HOW HE GOT HIS NAME.

[LU. 60a39-60b18 = YBL. 20a111-20b30.]

“Rofetammar<sup>1</sup> ém in ngillae-sin,” ol Conall Cernach, “ocus ní messa de<sup>2</sup> fria fíiss, is daltae dún. Nípu chían iarsin gním adchuaid Fergus indossa condergéni-som<sup>3</sup> bét<sup>4</sup> n-aile.

“Dia forgéni Cauland cerdd óigedacht do Chonchobur, asbert Cauland iarom ná bad sochuide noberthae cucci, air nípu du thír ná ferunn dó a fuirec dorigni, acht do thorud a dá lám ocus a tharnguir. Luid Conchobor iarom ocus cóicae carpat imbi do neoch ba sruithem ocus ba airegdam<sup>5</sup> inna caurad.

“Adell Conchobor laiss iarom a cluichemag. Ba bés dano dó dogrés a n-adall ocus a tadall oc techt

<sup>1</sup> rafetammár LU., rofeadarsa YBL.

<sup>2</sup> messaite LU., mesaide YBL., with Mid.-Ir. orthography.

<sup>3</sup> MSS. condernasom; -dernus appears already Ml. 39a111, -dorni Ml. 128c3.

<sup>4</sup> beit YBL. I have no evidence of the gender of the word, so that it is uncertain whether aile or aili is right, as in our MSS. final e and final i are confused.

<sup>5</sup> ba haeregdu LU., basairegdu YBL. In later Irish the superlative is replaced by the comparative.

ocus oc tuidecht do chuindchid a bendachtae cosna maccu. Conaccai iarom Coinculaind oc áin líathróite frisna trí cóictea<sup>1</sup> macc, ocus birt a róena forru. Intan ba n-áin<sup>2</sup> phuill dognítis, rolínad-som<sup>3</sup> in poll dia líathróitib, ocus ní cumcaitis in maicc a irchlige.<sup>4</sup> Intan batir<sup>5</sup> héseom uli dobidctis in poll aracliched-som a óinur conná téged cid óen-líathróit ind. Intan ba n-imthascrad<sup>6</sup> dognítis, dorascrad-som na trí cóictea macc a óinur, ocus ní comricced imbi-seom lín a thascartha.<sup>7</sup> Intan dano ba n-imdírech dognítis, do-sn-érged-som<sup>8</sup> uli co mbítis tornocht,<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MSS. **coectu**. In Mid. Ir. texts **-u**, the ending of masc. *o* stems, spreads to consonant stems.

<sup>2</sup> MSS. **ba hain**. Already in later O. Ir. there is a tendency to omit relative **n**, where it is obligatory in the older language—a tendency which increases more and more in Mid. Ir.

<sup>3</sup> **nolínadsom** YBL. In Mid. Ir. **ro-** and **no-** are much confused, so that the MSS. are very untrustworthy guides; here **rolínad** finds supports in the following **dorascrad**.

<sup>4</sup> **erselaige** LU., **ersclaide** YBL., with confusion of aspirated **g** and **d**, which had fallen together in sound.

<sup>5</sup> For **batir** in a relative sense cf. Wb. 5c14.

<sup>6</sup> MSS. **nimtrascrad**. But in O. Ir. the enclitic form of **doscaraim** is **-tascaim**. In Mid. Ir. **trascraim** **r** has come from the following syllable: cf. Mid. Ir. **clóemchlóim** *I change*, = O. Ir. **-cóimchlóim**.

<sup>7</sup> MSS. **trascartha**.

<sup>8</sup> *leg. do-s-rérged-som he was able to strip them (?)*.

<sup>9</sup> MSS. **tornochta**, with the fem. or neut. form, as not infrequently in this text. In Mid. Ir. the n. pl. masc. of the predicative adj. commonly has the old form, e.g., **it brónaig**, while the attributive adj. has commonly **a**, e.g. **fir móra**. For

ocus nícon<sup>1</sup>-ructis-som immurgu cid a delg assa brot-som nammá.

“Ba amrae la Conchobor anísin. Asbert-side in-etarbíad a gnímu acht tísed<sup>2</sup> dóib co áis ferdatad. Asbert cách etar-da-bíad. Asbert Conchobor fri Coinculaind: ‘Tair lem,’ olsé, ‘dond fleid dia-tíagam, ót óigi.’<sup>3</sup> ‘Nída<sup>4</sup> sáithech dom chluichiu beós, a phopa Chonchobuir,’ ol in gillae. ‘Rega-sa<sup>5</sup> i far<sup>6</sup> ndíaid.’

“O ráncatar uli iarom dond fleid, asbert Cauland fri Conchobor. ‘In frithalid nech i far<sup>6</sup> ndíaid?’ olsé. ‘Náthó,’ ol Conchobor. Nírbo chuman laiss dál a daltai inna déad. ‘Attá árchu lem-sa,’ ol Culand; ‘teora<sup>7</sup> slabrada fair oculus triar cacha slab-

pl. **tornocht** cf. YBL. 50633. The group **cht** resists palatalization. According to Father O’Leary, *Aesop* iii., the voc. of **bocht** is **bocht**, with **ch** broad and **t** slender.

<sup>1</sup> MSS. **nochon**- the Mid. Ir. form.

<sup>2</sup> **tīs**, with mark of contraction, LU., **tiacht** YBL, with erroneous expansion of **tīs**.

<sup>3</sup> **dáig ó tóegi** LU., **fobít adoegi** YBL. The variants may be most simply explained from an original **ót óigi** *since thou art a guest*.

<sup>4</sup> **nimda** LU., **nidom** YBL.; **níta** or **nída**, is O. Ir. for *I am not*.

<sup>5</sup> **ragatsa** LU., **regad** YBL. **rega** is the O. Ir. form, **regat** or **ragat** the Mid.-Ir. form.

<sup>6</sup> MSS. **infa**, with **in**- analogically restored after the Mid.-Ir. fashion.

<sup>7</sup> MSS. **tri**. In Mid. Ir. the fem. **teora** gives place to the masc. and neut. **trí**.

raide.<sup>1</sup> Léicther<sup>2</sup> de dáig ar n-indile ocus ar cethrae ocus dúntar in less.’

“Tic in gillae fošodin. F-an-ópair<sup>3</sup> in cú. Nofethed-som a cluiche colléic. Focereded a líathróit ocus focereded a loirg inna díaid, co mbenad in líathróit. Ní bo móo in band oldaas a chéle. Ocus foceird a bunsraig inna ndíaid, con-da-gaibed re tothim. Ocus ní rothairmesc a cluche imbi, ce rodbói<sup>4</sup> in cú occa ascnam. Torbáis Conchobor ocus a muintir anísín, connárbo eter<sup>5</sup> leó a nglúasacht. Inda<sup>6</sup> leo ní faircbitis i mbethaid ara ciunn cid ersloicthe in less. Intan didiu dolluid<sup>7</sup> in cú cuccisom, foceird-seom úad a líathróit ocus a loirg, ocus frisindle in coin cona dib lámaib, .i. dobeir indala<sup>8</sup> láim dó fri ubull bráгат in chon; dobeir araili fria chúl; bentai frisin coirthe inna arrad,<sup>9</sup> co sescaind cach ball de a lethe. (Mad iar n-arailiu, immurgu, is a líathróit rolá-som inna béolu cor-ruc a inathar trít.)

<sup>1</sup> LU. adds: a h-Espáin dosfucad *he was brought from Spain*, where the Mid. Ir. dosfucad betrays the interpolator.

<sup>2</sup> leiethir YBL.; but the imperative is supported by the following dúntar.

<sup>3</sup> fónópair LU., fonobair YBL.

<sup>4</sup> ce robói LU., cia roibi YBL.; cf. vocabulary under -d-.

<sup>5</sup> et, with mark of contraction LU., eiter YBL.

<sup>6</sup> MSS. indar.

<sup>7</sup> = do-n-luid.

<sup>8</sup> MSS. indara.

<sup>9</sup> MSS. farrad, with Mid.-Irish prothetic f.

“Conérget<sup>1</sup> Ulaid ara ammus, araill diib for less, araill for dorus liss. D-am-berat i n-ucht Conchobuir. Focertar armgrith<sup>2</sup> mór leo, .i. macc sethar ind rí do folmaissiu a báis. Dotéit Culand issa tech lasodin. ‘Fochen duit, a maccáin, fodéig cridi do máthar. Messe, immurgu, ní mad-airgénus fleid. Is bethu immudu<sup>3</sup> ocus is trebad immaig mo threbad i ndegaid mo chon. Conaggaib ainech ocus anmain dom-sa,’ olsé, ‘in fer muintire ruccad úaim .i. mo chú. Robo dín ocus dítiu diar feib ocus ar n-indili. Ropo imdegail cacha slabrae dún eter mag ocus tech.’ ‘Ní mór bríg sin tra,’ ol in gillae. ‘Ebéltair<sup>4</sup> cuilén din chúain<sup>5</sup> chétnai lem-sa duit, ocus be<sup>6</sup> cú-sa do imdegail do chethrae ocus dot imdegail féin colléic cor-ása in cú hísín ocus corop ingníma. Ocus imdius-sa Mag Murthemne ule; nícon-bérthar<sup>7</sup> úaim-se éit ná almae ass, manip aurderg<sup>8</sup> lim-sa.’ ‘Bid Cú Chulaind t’ainm-siu iarom,’ ol Cathbad. ‘Maith lem cid ed mo ainm,’ ol Cúchulaind.

<sup>1</sup> comérgit LU., comeirgid YBL.

<sup>2</sup> armerith YBL.

<sup>3</sup> *leg.* is bethu immudu mo bethu (?).

<sup>4</sup> ebeltar YBL.

<sup>5</sup> cúani LU.

<sup>6</sup> MSS. bíam. O. Ir. be *I shall be*, cf. Wb. 4c18, becomes later bia and biam.

<sup>7</sup> nocomberthar LU., nochomberthar YBL.

<sup>8</sup> aúrderg (b corrected to d) LU.

“Fer dorigni sin amdar lána a sé blíadni, ní pu machdad ce dorónad-side dag-gním intan ata lána a secht mblíadni deac,” ol Conall Cernach.

## IV.

HOW CUCHULINN TOOK ARMS, AND HOW HE  
FARED ABROAD.

## PART I.

[LU. 61a20-62a12 = YBL. 20b31-21b18.]

“Dogéni fecht n-aili dano,” ol Fiachu mac Firfebe. “Bói Cathbad drúi hi fail a maicc .i. Conchobuir maic Nessa. Cét fer ndéinmech dó oc foglaimm druidechtae úad. Issé lín do-n-inchoisched<sup>1</sup> Cathbad. Iarmifoacht araile dia fēlmaccaib do súidiu cid dia mbad maith al-lá-sa. Asbert Cathbad, ócláech nogébad gaisced and, forbíad a ainm Hérinn co bráth ar gním gaiscid<sup>2</sup> 7 nomértis a airscélae co bráth.

“Roclunethar Cúchulaind anísin. Dotéit co Conchobor do chuindchid gaiscid. Asbeir Conchobor:

<sup>1</sup> doninchoisced LU., noninchoisced YBL. In later O. Ir. and in Mid. Ir. sch becomes sc.

<sup>2</sup> forbíad a ainm ar gnimaib gaiscid firu Erend YBL.

‘Cia dorinchoisc duit?’ ‘Mo phopa Cathbad,’ ol Cúchulaind. ‘Rofetammar ém,’ ol Conchobor. Dobeir gáe ocus sciath dó. Bertaigthus for lár in tige coná térnai ní donaib cóic gaiscedaib deac nobítis di immfórcraid i tegluch Conchobuir fri maidm n-airm nó fri gabáil ngaiscid do neoch. Co tardad dó gaisced Conchobuir féin. F-al-loingsom side immurgu<sup>1</sup> 7 bertaigthi,<sup>2</sup> 7 bendachais in rígbaisced ocus asbert: ‘Céin mair túaith 7 chenél dianid rí in fer assa arm so.’ Doicc iarom Cathbad cucu 7 asbeir: ‘In gaisced gaibes in gillae?’ ol Cathbad. ‘Ed,’ ol Conchobor. ‘Ní sirsan do macc a máthar ém,’ olsé. ‘Ced ón? Nách tussu ém do-d-indarchossaig?’<sup>3</sup> ‘Nách mé écin,’ ol Cathbad. ‘Cid do chanae<sup>4</sup> duit in bréc do imbirt form, a širiti?’ ol Conchobor fri Coinculaind. ‘A rí Féne, ní bréc,’ ol Cúchulaind. ‘Is hé dorinchoisc dia felmaccaib imbúaruch, 7 r-a-chúala-sa fri Emain andess 7 dodechad-sa cucut-su iarom.’ ‘Is maith ane al-láe,’<sup>5</sup> ol Cathbad. ‘Is glé bid airdairc 7 bid animgnaid intí gébas gaisced and, acht bid duthain nammá.’ ‘Amrae bríge són,’ ol Cúchulaind. ‘Acht

<sup>1</sup> falloingside immurgu eseom MSS. For the emendation cf. Wb. 31a9, Ml. 22a4, 44a14, Sg. 16a8.

<sup>2</sup> bertaigthi hé I.U., bertaigsi he YBL.

<sup>3</sup> donarchossaig LU., dodnarchossaig YBL.; dodindarchossaig = do-d-ind-ro-chossaig, *who has taught it*, is a conjectural restoration.

<sup>4</sup> MSS. chana.

<sup>5</sup> MSS. in laa.

ropa airdirc-se, maith lem ceni<sup>1</sup> beinn acht óen-láe for domun.'

"Al-láe n-aile imcomairc araile fer donaib drúidib, cid dia mbo maith al-láe-sin. 'Nech noregad i carpat and,' ol Cathbad, 'forbíad a ainm Hérinn co bráth.' Roclunethar iarom Cúchulaind sin. Dotét-side co Conchobor, co n-epert friss: 'A phopa Chonchobuir,' olsé, 'carpat dom-sa!' Dobeir-side carpat dó. Forruirim a láim eter dí fertiais in charpait, co m-memaid inna láim<sup>2</sup> in carpat. Brissis in dá charpat deac in chruth-sin. Doberar dó iarom carpat Conchobuir. F-al-loing-som side.<sup>3</sup>

"Téit isin carpat iarsuidiu, 7 arae<sup>4</sup> Conchobuir leiss. Imsói in t-arae, .i. Ibor a ainm-side, in carpat fói-som. 'Tair asin charput<sup>5</sup> in fecht-sa,'<sup>6</sup> ol in t-arae. 'It cóim<sup>7</sup> ind<sup>8</sup> eich, am cóem-sa dano, am maccóem,'<sup>9</sup> ol Cúchulaind. 'Tair reunn timchell nEmna nammá, 7 ro-t-bía a lóg<sup>10</sup> airi.' Téit ón dano

<sup>1</sup> MSS., **cen co** is not found in the O.-Ir. glosses. In the old tale **Togal Brudne Dá Derga** YBL. 100a3 has **ceni beth**, which in LU. 91b27 has been changed to **céin co beth**.

<sup>2</sup> **ina laim** YBL. om. LU.

<sup>3</sup> MSS. **foloing side heseom** (**eseom** YBL.).

<sup>4</sup> In the MSS. regularly **ara**, but **arae** Rev. Celt. xi. 450.

<sup>5</sup> MSS. **isin charpat**.

<sup>6</sup> **fechtsa** LU., **afeachtsa** YBL.

<sup>7</sup> **coéma** LU., **cœma** YBL.

<sup>8</sup> MSS. **na** as regularly in Mid. Ir.

<sup>9</sup> **am maccóem**: **amaccán** LU., **ammaccam** YBL.

<sup>10</sup> **lúag** LU., the later form.

in t-arae. Ocus cotnéicnigedar<sup>1</sup> Cúchulaind iarsuidiu co tairled<sup>2</sup> forsin sligid do chelebrad donaib maccaib, 7 ‘con-dom-bendachtis in maicc.’ Gáid dó dano co tairled in sligid dofrithisi.<sup>3</sup> ‘O tháncatar ón dano, asbert Cúchulaind frisin n-araid : ‘Indaig brot forsin n-echraid tra,’ olsé. ‘Ced leth ón?’ ol in t-arae. ‘Céin ad-n-indain<sup>4</sup> in tslige,’ ol Cúchulaind.

“Teccat<sup>5</sup> disuidiu co Slíab Fúait. Foreccat Conall Cernach and. Do Chonall dano dorala imdegail in chóicid al-láe-sin. Fobíthin no-m-bíid<sup>6</sup> cach láth gaile di Ultaib a láe i Sléib Fúait fri snádud neich do-d-íssed<sup>7</sup> co n-airchetul nó do chomruc fri fer, co mbad andsin conrístae friss, arná téised nech dochum nEmna cen rathugud. ‘Do sóinmigi sin tra,’ ol Conall, ‘rob do búaid 7 choscur.’ ‘Eirg-siu tra, a Chonaill, don dún, 7 no-m-léic-se<sup>8</sup> oc forairi sund colléic,’ ol Cúchulaind. ‘Bid lour són,’ ol Conall, ‘mad fri snádud neich co n-airchetul ; mad do chomruc fri fer immurgu, is rom són duit-siu cose beus.’ ‘Bés ní pu écen ón etir,’ ol Cúchulaind. ‘Tíagam

<sup>1</sup> cotneignigestair YBL.    <sup>2</sup> dairled LU., dairleth YBL.

<sup>3</sup> MSS. dorísi.

<sup>4</sup> adindain LU., anindain YBL.

<sup>5</sup> tecaít LU., tecaíd YBL., with the absolute ending.

<sup>6</sup> nobíid LU., nobith YBL.

<sup>7</sup> dothíssad LU., dodisad YBL. In do-d-íssed d is the neut. pron., *who should come there*.

<sup>8</sup> MSS. romleicseá, but in O. Ir. no- is used before an infixed pronoun in the imperative.

etarphort,' ol Cúchulaind, 'do décsin úainn for fertais Locha Echtrae. Is gnáth airisem oac Féne and.' 'Is maith lim,' ol Conall.

"Tíagait ass iarom. Foiceird-seom cloich assa thabaill co m-memaid fertas charpait Conaill Chernaich. 'Cid frissan-da-rolais<sup>1</sup> in cloich, a maccáin?' ol Conall. 'Do phromad mo lám 7 díрге mo urchair,' ol Cúchulaind. 'Ocus is bás dúib-si for nUлтаib ní réidid tar éclinde.<sup>2</sup> 'Eirg-siu<sup>3</sup> do Emain afrithisi, a phopa Chonaill, 7 no-m-léic-se<sup>4</sup> sund oc forairi.' 'Maith lim dano,' ol Conall. Ní dechaid Conall Cernach sech in magin iarsuidiu.

"Téit Cúchulaind ass iarom do loch Echtrae, 7 ní fúaratar nech and ara ciunn. Asbert in t-arae fri Coinculaind ara n-urthaitis do Emain co tairsitis óol and. 'Acc,' ol Cúchulaind. 'Ced slíab inso thall?' ol Cúchulaind. 'Slíab Monduirn,' ol in t-arae. 'Tíagam co rísam,' ol Cúchulaind. Tíagait iarom cor-ráncatar. Iar ríchtin<sup>5</sup> dóib in t-slébe imcomarcair Cúchulaind iarom: 'Cia carn ngel inso thall i n-úachtur in tslébe?' 'Findcharn,' ol in t-arae.

<sup>1</sup> MSS. *frisindrolais*. If the emendation be right, *da* would be an infixed fem. pron., anticipating the following accusative, *why have you thrown the stone?*

<sup>2</sup> *eglindne* LU., *tarinnglinde* YBL.

<sup>3</sup> *airesiu* LU., *aireseo* YBL.; *airg* is a later form of *éirg*, a -*aipir* says, of -*eipir*.

<sup>4</sup> *romleicse* LU., *romleicsea* YBL.

<sup>5</sup> *riachtain* LU., *tiachtain* YBL.

‘Ced mag aní thall?’ ol Cúchulaind. ‘Mag mBreg,’ ol in t-arae. Adfét dó dano ainm cech phrímdúne eter Temair<sup>1</sup> 7 Chenandas. Adfét dó cétamus a n-íathu 7 a n-áthu, a n-airdircci 7 a treba, a ndúne 7 a n-ard-dindgnu.

## V.

HOW CUCHULINN TOOK ARMS AND HOW HE  
FARED ABROAD.

## PART II.

[LU. 62a12-63a45 = YBL. 21b18-22b45.]

“Incosig<sup>2</sup> dó dano dún trí macc Nechtae<sup>3</sup> Scéne, .i. Foill 7 Fannall 7 Túachell a n-anman-aidi. ‘In-dat éside asberat,’ ol Cúchulaind, ‘nach móo fil di Ultaib i mbethaid oldaas ro-m-beótar-som<sup>4</sup> diib?’ ‘At é écin,’ ol in t-arae. ‘Tíagam con-da-rísam,’

<sup>1</sup> MSS. Themair. O. Ir. eter does not aspirate.

<sup>2</sup> inchoscid LU., with the Mid. Ir. extension of the absolute ending to the compound; inchosaich YBL.

<sup>3</sup> Nechta LU., Nectain YBL.; so Nechta LU. 62a23 = Nectain YBL. 21b29. But at LU. 62b18 = YBL. 22a21 both MSS. have Nechta.

<sup>4</sup> robeótarsom LU., robeodtarsom YBL.; according to the O.-Ir. rule relative n is required.

ol Cúchulaind. 'Is guás<sup>1</sup> dúnn ém,' ol in t-arae. 'Ní dia imgabáil ám tíagmai,' ol Cúchulaind.

"Tíagait ass iarom 7 scorit a n-eochu oc combor<sup>2</sup> mánae 7 abae alle andess<sup>3</sup> úas dún a chéle. Ocus srethi in n-id bóí forsin chorthiu róut a lámae isin n-abainn, ocus léicthi la sruth, dáig ba coll ngesse do maccaib Nechtae Scéne anísín. Arigit-side iarom 7 dotíagat a ndochum. Contuli Cúchulaind iarom ocon chorthiu iar lécud ind ide frissin sruth, 7 asbert frissin n-araid: 'Ní-m-dersaige fri úathad, do-m-íusche<sup>4</sup>immurgu fri sochuidi.' Ba immecal immurgu in t-arae colléic, 7 indlid-side a charpat 7 dosrenga a fortgai 7 a forgaimniu robátar for<sup>5</sup> Coinchulaind, óre<sup>6</sup> nách-rolámair<sup>7</sup> a díuschud dáig as-mbert Cúchulaind frissom ar thús nách-díusched fri úathed.<sup>8</sup>

"Teccat<sup>9</sup> iarom maic Nechtae Scéne. 'Cia fil

<sup>1</sup> guáis LU.

<sup>2</sup> MSS. commor.

<sup>3</sup> MSS. allandess.

<sup>4</sup> MSS. nomdíusca, with Mid.-Ir. prefixation of *no-* to the compound verb.

<sup>5</sup> fo YBL.

<sup>6</sup> MSS. úair, a Mid.-Ir. form of O. Ir. óre or úare.

<sup>7</sup> nachrolamar LU. In O. Ir. the neg. nách implies an infixed pron., and here náchrolámair might stand for nách-n-ro-lámair, the infixed pronoun anticipating the object. But in Mid. Ir. nách is common with no infixed pron., and here nádrolámair should not improbably be restored.

<sup>8</sup> húated LU., uathad YBL.; cf. LU. 57b3, Wb. 25a38.

<sup>9</sup> tecait LU., tecaíd YBL.

sund?' ol fer diib. 'Macc becc dochóid indiu ar esclu<sup>1</sup> hi carpat,' ol in t-arae. 'Ní po<sup>2</sup> do sóinmigi,' ol in láech, '7 ní rop do fechtnaigi dó a chétgabáil gaiscid.<sup>3</sup> Ná bíd innar tír 7 ná gelat ind eich and ní as<sup>4</sup> móo,' ol in láech. 'Attaat a n-éssi im láim-se,' ol in t-arae. 'Nírbo lat-su tuillem<sup>5</sup> écraite,' ol Ibar frisin láech, '7 attá dano in macc inna chotlud.' 'Nída<sup>6</sup> macc écin,' ol Cúchulaind, 'acht is do chuindchid comraic fri fer dodechaid in macc fil and.' 'Is sain lim-sa ón,' ol in láech. 'Bid sain duit-siu indossa isind áth ucut,' ol Cúchulaind.

"Is tacair<sup>7</sup> duit tra,' ol in t-arae; 'foichle in fer dothét ar do chenn—Foill a ainm,' olsé; 'ar mani tetarraís isin chét-forgub,<sup>8</sup> ní tetarraís co fescor.' 'Tongu do día toinges mo thúath, nícon-imbéra-som for Ultu a cless-sin doridisi diantairle<sup>9</sup> mánáis mo phopa Chonchobuir as mo láim-se. Bid lám deóraid dó.' Sréthius fair iarom in sleig co m-memaíd a druimm triit. Dobert leiss a fodb 7 a chenn iar-suidiu.

<sup>1</sup> oesclu YBL.

<sup>2</sup> nirop YBL.

<sup>3</sup> MSS. ngaiscid, where there is no reason for the n.

<sup>4</sup> The subjunctive bes might have been expected.

<sup>5</sup> tollem LU., tuilled YBL.

<sup>6</sup> nimda LU., nidam YBL.

<sup>7</sup> tacar LU., taccar YBL.

<sup>8</sup> chetforgam LU., chetforcam YBL.

<sup>9</sup> dianotárle LU., dianotairle YBL.

“‘Foichle in fer n-aile,’ ol in t-arae. ‘Fannall a ainm-side. Ní trummu do-n-essa’ in n-usce oldaas elae nó fannall. ‘Tongu-sa dano nícon-imbérasom for Ultu a<sup>2</sup> cless-sin doridisi,’ ol Cúchulaind. ‘Adcondarc-su ém,’ olsé, ‘indas immatíag-sa a llind<sup>3</sup> oc Emain.’ Conrecat iarom issind áth. Gonaid-som dano in fer sin, 7 dobert a chenn 7 a fodb laiss.

“‘Foichle in fer n-aile dothét cuccut,’ ol in t-arae. ‘Túachell a ainm. Ní lessainm dó, ar ní tuit di arm eter.’ ‘Ondar do-som in del chliss dia mescad, conidn-derna retherderc<sup>4</sup> de,’ ol Cúchulaind. Sréthius fair iarom in sleig conidrallá inna chomsuidiu. Doluid a dochum iarom, 7 benaid a chenn de. Dobert Cúchulaind a chenn 7 a fodb laiss dia araid fadessin.

“Co cúalae iarsuidiu fóid a m-máthar inna ndíaid, .i. Nechtae Scéne. Dobeir a fodb disuidiu, 7 dobeir na trí chenn<sup>5</sup> laiss inna charpat, 7 asbert: ‘Ní fáicéb<sup>6</sup> tra mo choscur,’ olsé, ‘cor-rís Emain Machae.’

<sup>1</sup> MSS. **doessa**; relative **n** is required by the O.-Ir. rule.

<sup>2</sup> MSS. **in**. That **cless** was originally neuter appears from **a clessin** LU. 62a44, **a cless** 69b28, and nom. pl. **tri chles** 121b14. In Mid. Ir. it is masculine.

<sup>3</sup> MSS. **inlind**. That **lind** was originally neuter is shown by **darsa mór-lind**, *Irische Texte* I. 81.

<sup>4</sup> MSS. **retherderg**.

<sup>5</sup> MSS. **cind**. In O. Ir. **cenn** is neut., later masc. In O. Ir. the shorter form of the neuter pl. (e.g. **cenn** for **cenna**) is used only when the article or a numeral precedes.

<sup>6</sup> MSS. **fuicéb**.

“Documlat ass iarom cona coscur. Is andsin asbert Cúchulaind frissin n-araid : ‘Dorairngirt-siu<sup>1</sup> dag-érim<sup>2</sup> dúnn,’ ol Cúchulaind, ‘7 ro-sn-ecam a less indossa, dáig in tressa 7 inna iarra fil innar ndíaid.’ Imríadat iarom co Slíab Fúait. Ba hé lúas ind érmae do-n-ucsat iar mBregaib iar ngrísad ind arad, co togrennitis ind eich fón charput in ngáith 7 inna eónu for lúamain, 7 co tairthed Cúchulaind in n-urchor dolléced<sup>3</sup> assa thailm resíu rised talmain.

“Iar ríchtin dóib Slébe Fúait, forrecat almaí n-oss n-and ara ciunn. ‘Cissí slabrae in dísker-sa thall?’ ol Cúchulaind. ‘Oiss altai,’ ol in t-arae. ‘Cia de,’ ol Cúchulaind, ‘bad ferr la Ultu, a m-marb<sup>4</sup> do breith dóib nó a mbeó?’ ‘Is inganto a mbeó,’ ol in t-arae, ‘dóib. Ní cach óen condric<sup>5</sup> samlaíd. A m-marb immurgu ní fil úadib-som ónáchrí.<sup>6</sup> Ní cumci-su ón,<sup>7</sup> a beó nach ae do breith,’ ol in t-arae. ‘Cumcim écin,’ ol Cúchulaind. ‘Indaig brot forsna eochu isin mónai.’ Dogní in t-arae ón anísín. Glenait ind eich isin mónai iarom. Taurling

<sup>1</sup> dorargertaissiu LU., dorairngertaisiu YBL., with Mid.-Ir. transformation of the *t* preterite.

<sup>2</sup> dagimrim YBL.

<sup>3</sup> = do-n-léced.

<sup>4</sup> a marb nach ae YBL., a m-marb nó a m-beó LU.

<sup>5</sup> condarric YBL.

<sup>6</sup> ónachric LU.

<sup>7</sup> cumcison LU., cumgisó on YBL.

Cúchulaind, 7 gaibid in n-oss ba nessam dó 7 ba chóimem<sup>1</sup> diib. Slaittius sechnón na mónae 7 damainti fochétóir. Conreraig<sup>2</sup> eter dí feirt<sup>3</sup> in charpait.

“Conaccatar ní, éill ngésse ara ciunn aitherruch. ‘Cia de bad ferr la Ultu,’ ol Cúchulaind, ‘a mbeó nó a m-marb do brith dóib?’ ‘Is a mbeó beres a n-as beodu, 7 a n-as ségundo,’ ol in t-arae. Láthraid Cúchulaind iarom cloich mbicc forsna eónu co mbí ocht n-eónu diib. Inláa afrithisi cloich móir co mbí dá én deac diib. Tre thaith-bemmen tra insin ule.

“‘Tecmall na eónu dún trá,’ ol Cúchulaind fria araid. ‘Mad messe dig<sup>4</sup> dia tabairt,’ olsé, ‘conclíchfe in dam allaid fort-su.’ Ní réid dom a thecht ém,’ ol in t-arae. Rodásed imna eochu conná dichthim seccu. Ní étaim dano techt sech nechtar in dá roth íarndae in charpait ara fáebraigi, ocus ní dichthim dano sech in dam, ar rolín a chongnae eter dí feirt<sup>5</sup> in charpait ule.’ ‘Cing-siu ammin<sup>6</sup> dia chongnu,’ ol Cúchulaind. ‘Tongu-sa do día toingte

<sup>1</sup> MSS. *caimem*; but after relative *ba* *was* there is aspiration.

<sup>2</sup> *cumrigis* LU., *cumraigis* YBL., with Mid.-Ir. transition from reduplicated preterite to *s* preterite.

<sup>3</sup> *da fert* LU., *dia feirt* YBL.

<sup>4</sup> *theis* YBL., of which the O.-Ir. form would be *tías*, 3 sg. rel. of pres. subj. of *tíagu*.

<sup>5</sup> MSS. *fert*.

<sup>6</sup> *amd* LU., *amend* YBL. The restoration is uncertain.

Ulaíd, clóinad noclóinub-sa<sup>1</sup> mo chenn fair nó in tsúil dogén-sa friss, nícon-fóicher cor dia chiunn fritt 7 nícon-lilmaither<sup>2</sup> a glúasacht.<sup>3</sup> Dogníth<sup>3</sup> són iarom. Conrig Cúchulaind inna éssi, 7 tecmalla<sup>4</sup> in t-arae inna eónu. Conneraig Cúchulaind iarsin na eónu di thétaib 7 refedaib in charpait. Conid samlaid sin luid do Emain Machae—dam allaid i ndíaid a charpait, 7 íall gésse oc folúamain úassae 7 trí chenn<sup>5</sup> inna charput.

“Reccat<sup>6</sup> iarsin co Emain. ‘Carptech dorét far ndochum,’ ol in dercaid i nEmain Machae. ‘Ar-dáilfe fuil laiss cach duini fil isind liss mani foichlither 7 mani dichset mná ernochta friss.’ Tosói-som iarom clár clé a charpait fri Emain, ocus ba geiss dí anísin. Ocus asbert Cúchulaind: ‘Tongu do día toingte<sup>7</sup> Ulaíd, mani étar fer do glíaid<sup>8</sup> frim-sa, ar-

<sup>1</sup> = **no-n-clóinub-sa**, with infixed relative **-n-**. MSS. **clóen-fatsa**. In O. Ir. **no-** regularly appears in the first and second persons of the pres. ind., pres. subj., and fut. ind. of simple verbs when they are used relatively. See *Celtische Zeitschrift*, III., 283.

<sup>2</sup> **nocolémaither** (with transition to the *é* fut.) LU., **nocholin-faithir** YBL.

<sup>3</sup> **dognít** LU., **dognid** YBL.

<sup>4</sup> **tecmaltha** LU., **tecmolta** YBL.

<sup>5</sup> MSS. **tri cind**

<sup>6</sup> **recait** LU., **dorecaid** YBL.

<sup>7</sup> **toigthe** LU., **tongaid** YBL. In the 3 pl. relative forms like **toingte** were at an early period replaced by absolute forms like **tongait**. Hence the old forms were very liable to corruption in the MSS. Here the MSS. exemplify the two common types of such corruption.

<sup>8</sup> MSS. **gleó**.

dáiliub fuil cach óin fil isin dún.' 'Mná ernochta ara chenn!' ol Conchobor. Totéit iarom bantrocht nEmna ara chenn im Mugain mnái Conchobuir maic Nessa ocus donochtat a mbruinniu friss. 'It é óic inso conricfat frit indiu,' ol Mugain. Folugisom<sup>1</sup> a gnúis. Lasodin atnethat láith gaile Emna 7 focerdat i ndabaig n-úar-usci. Maitti imbi-som in dabach hísín. In dabach aile dano ir-rolád, fichis dornaib de. In tress dabach i ndechaid iarsuidiu, fo-sn-gert-side co mbo chuimse dó a tess 7 a úacht. Dotét ass iarom, 7 dobert ind rígain iarsuidiu, .i. Mugain, brat ngorm n-imbi, 7 delg n-argit n-and, 7 léne chulpatach. Ocus suidid fo glún Chonchobuir iarom, 7 ba sí sin a lepaid dogrés iarsuidiu. Fer dorigni sin inna sechtmad blíadain," ol Fíachu mac Firfebe, "ní po machdad cia chonbósad-side<sup>2</sup> for écomlonn 7 cia notragad for comlonn, intan ata lána a secht mblíadni<sup>3</sup> deac indiu."

[In the preceding extracts have been given the chief of the "Mac-gnímrada Conculaind," the boyish feats of Cuchulinn, as narrated to the Connaughtmen by the Ulster exiles who were in the invading host.

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<sup>1</sup> MSS. *foiligiseom*, the enclitic form.

<sup>2</sup> MSS. *chonbosaide*.

<sup>3</sup> *sé blía* LU.

The following passages are extracts from the body of the Táin. When the invasion took place, the warriors of Ulster were in a state of debility ('cess'), to which they were periodically subject in consequence of an ancient curse. From this sickness Cuchulinn was exempt, and on him fell the defence of Ulster.]

## VI.

## HOW CUCHULINN DELAYED THE INVADERS.

[LU. 58a11-58b22 = YBL. 17b38-18a40.]

Cuchulinn had gone to keep a tryst with Fedelm Nóichride. Next day he discovers that the invaders have passed him.

Feótar iarom i Cúil Sibrille. Ferais snechtae mór forru co fernu fer 7 co drochu carpat.

Ba moch a m-maten iarnabárach<sup>1</sup> do érgiu. Nírbo sí<sup>2</sup> sin adaig robo<sup>3</sup> sámam dóib lasin snechtae, 7 ní argénsat biada dóib ind adaig-sin. Ní po moch dano doluid Cúchulaind assa bandáil. Anais co foile 7 co fothraic.

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<sup>1</sup> MSS. **arnabárach**. In the O.-Ir. glosses I have noted only **arabárach** Ml. 48d12, 98a5. Owing to the scantiness of the material, it is impossible to decide if this was the only O.-Ir. form.

<sup>2</sup> **hí** LU., a Mid.-Ir. form.

<sup>3</sup> **ropa** LU. O. Ir. **ba**, but **robo**, **ropo**, etc.

Dotét iarom for lorg in tslóig. “Ní mad-lodmar<sup>1</sup> dó,” ol Cúchulaind, “ná mertamar Ultu. Roléicsem slóg forru cen airfius.” “Cuire airdmius dún tarsin slóg,” ol Cúchulaind fri Lóeg, “co fessamar lín in tslóig.” Dogní Lóeg anísín, 7 asbeir fri Coinculaind: “Is mesc lim-sa,” olsé, “anísiu; ní ermaissim.” “Ní pa mesc atchíu,<sup>2</sup> acht rís-sa,<sup>3</sup>” ol Cúchulaind. “Tair issin carpat<sup>4</sup> didiu,” ol Lóeg. Téit<sup>5</sup> Cúchulaind issin carpat,<sup>4</sup> 7 foceird airdmius forsin lorg iar oéin móir. “Cid tussu,” ol Lóeg, “ní réid fort.” “Is assu ém dom-sa oldaas duit-siu. Air attaát trí búadae form-sa, .i. búaid roisc 7 intliuchta 7 airdmessa. Roláus-sa didiu tra,” olsé, “fomus forsanísín. Ocht trichait chét deac inso,” olsé, “ara rím, acht forodlad in t-ochtmad trichae cét deac fon slóg n-uile, conid mesc fria rím .i. trichae cét na nGalión.”

Doluid Cúchulaind iarom timchell in tslóig combóí oc 'Ath Grena. Benaíd gabail isuidiu óen-

<sup>1</sup> nímalodmar LU.

<sup>2</sup> **adchiu** YBL. As after **mesc**, by the O.-Ir. rule, an infixed relative would be required, we should expect **adcíu** = **ad-n-cíu**. But the corruption is probably deeper, for after the fut. **ba** another future would be regular. Hence in all probability **adchíu** should be restored, *it will not be confusedly that I shall see*.

<sup>3</sup> MSS. **acht corisa**.

<sup>4</sup> **isin carpat** LU., **isin charpat** YBL; leg. **assin charput** out of the chariot.

<sup>5</sup> **tic** LU.

béim<sup>1</sup> cona chlaidiub, 7 saidsius for medón na glasse, conná dichtheth carpat friae dišú nách anall. Do-fuircet<sup>2</sup> occo Eirr 7 Indell, Fóich 7 Fochlam a ndá arae. Benaíd som a cethir<sup>3</sup> chenna diib 7 foceird for cetheora benna na gablae. Is de attá 'Ath Gablae.<sup>4</sup>

Tiagait iarom eich in chethrair i n-agid in tslóig 7 a fortchai forderga foraib. Inda leo ba cath bóí ara ciunn isind áth. Dotéit buiden úadib do décsin ind átha. Ní accatar ní and acht slicht ind óen-charpait, 7 in gabul cosnaib cethrib cennaib<sup>5</sup> 7 ainm n-oguim iarna scríbund inna tóeb. Ricc in slúag ule lasodin. "In diar muintir-ni na cenna ucut?" ol Medb. "Is diar muintir-ni ón 7 is diar forglidib," ol Ailill. Arléga<sup>6</sup> fer diib in n-ogom robói i tóeb na

<sup>1</sup> In O. Ir. *bémmim* would be the usual form of the dative, but cf. *ML.* 19*d*5, 75*b*4, 84*c*9, 85*c*6.

<sup>2</sup> *Leg. d-a-fuircet*: cf. *do-fuircifea*, *Wb.* 25*b*16.

<sup>3</sup> *cethri LU.*, *ceithri YBL.*

<sup>4</sup> *athngabla LU.*, *ath gabla*, with a letter erased before *g*, *YBL.* So *áth m-Bude LU.* 70*a*47, where *YBL.* 30*a*2 seems to have *ath bhuidhe*. Such further evidence as I have of the gender of *áth* points to a masculine.

<sup>5</sup> *MSS.* *cosna* (*cusna YBL.*) *cethri cinnu*.

<sup>6</sup> *ardléga LU.*; *ardlega*, with *o* under *d* *YBL.* If there be an anticipatory infixed pronoun, we should have expected *arallega* = *ar-an-léga*. In *Mid. Ir.* *d* forms of the infixed pronoun appear after *ar-* in non-relative forms—e.g. *ar-da-slig LU.* 56*a*4. There *ar-* follows the analogy of *for-*, which in O. Ir. took the *d* forms.

gablae, .i. “óenfer rolá<sup>1</sup> in gabuil cona óen-láim, 7 ní téssid secce con-da-rala nech úaib<sup>2</sup> cona óen-láim cenmithá<sup>3</sup> Fergus.” “Is machthad,” ol Ailill, “a thraite ro-m-bíth in cethror.” “Ná bad ed bas machdad lat,” ol Fergus; “bad béim na gablae di bun óen-béim, 7 massu óen-leód a bun is crichidiu de, 7 a intádud in tucht-sa; ol ní claide rochlass remi<sup>4</sup> 7 is a íarthur carpait roláad co n-óen-láim.”

“Dingaib dínn in n-écin-se, a Fergus,” ol Medb. “Tuccaid carpat dom-sa tra,” ol Fergus, “con-da-tuc-sa ass, co ndercastar<sup>5</sup> in n-óen-leód a bun.” Brissis Fergus iarom cethri cairptiu deac dia cairptib, co mbo assa charput fessin do-sm-bert a talmain, co n-accatar<sup>6</sup> ba óen-leód a bun. “Is tabarthi do airi,” ol Ailill, “indass in cheneúil cosa-tíagam. Ergnad cách úaib a biad. Nírbo sám dúib irráir lassin snechtae. Ocus aisndethar<sup>7</sup> dún ní do im-thechtaib 7 airscélaib in cheniúil cosa-tíagam.”

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<sup>1</sup> MSS. **rodlá**. As **gabul** is fem., with the anticipatory infixed pronoun we should have had **ro-da-lá**.

<sup>2</sup> **dib** YBL.

<sup>3</sup> MSS. **cenmothá**.

<sup>4</sup> MSS. **rempe**, the Mid.-Ir. form.

<sup>5</sup> MSS. **condercaiss**; co **ndercastar** *that it may be seen* has been restored, because (1) in this verb *s* forms are regularly confined to the passive, the 2 sg. subj. act. would be **co ndercither**, (2) if the form were active, the 2 pl. might have been expected after the pl. **tuccaid**.

<sup>6</sup> **conaca** LU.

<sup>7</sup> MSS. **innister**, a verb which I have not met in O.-Ir. documents.

Is andsin tra adfessa dóib imthechta Conculaind. Imcomairc Ailill iarom : “Inn é Conchobor dorigéni so?” “Nách é,” ol Fergus. “Ní tergad-side co or críche cen lín catha imbi.” “Ceist, inn é Celt-char mac Uthidir?” “Nách é. Ní tergad-side co or críche cen lín catha imbi.” “Ceist, inn é Eogan mac Durthacht?” “Nách é,” ol Fergus. “Ní tergad-side tar or cochríche cen trichait carpat n-imrind imbi. Is é fer dogénad in ngním,” ol Fergus, “Cúchulaind. Is é nobíad<sup>1</sup> a crann óen-béimmim<sup>2</sup> di bun, 7 nogénad in cethrur in praipi<sup>3</sup> ro-m-bítha, 7 doregad dochom críche 7 a arae.”

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<sup>1</sup> MSS. **nobenfad**, with transition to *f* future.

<sup>2</sup> **oenbeim** YBL.

<sup>3</sup> **hi praipi** LU.

## VII.

## HOW CUCHULINN SLEW FROECH.

[LU. 63a1-29 = YBL. 22b48-23a30.]

‘Tíagam ass tra in fecht-sa,’ ol Ailill. Roeccat iarom Mag Mucceda. Benaíd Cúchulaind omnai ara ciunn isuidiu, 7 scríbais ogum inna tóib. Issed robói and, arná dechsad nech seccai<sup>1</sup> co ribuilsed err óen-charpait. Focerdát a puiplea<sup>2</sup> isuidiu, 7 dotíagat dia léimmim inna cairptib. Dotuit trichae ech oc suidiu 7 bristir trichae carpat and. Belach n’Ane iarom, issed ainm inna maigne-sin co bráth.

Bíit and co arabárach. Congairther Fróech dóib. ‘To-n-fóir, á Fróich,’ ol Medb. ‘Diúscart<sup>3</sup> dínin in n-écin fil forn. ‘Eirg dúnn ar chenn<sup>4</sup> Conculaind, dús in comrasta friss.’

Tocumlai ass maitin muich<sup>5</sup> nónbar co mbói oc ‘Ath Fúait, co n-accai in n-óclaig occa fothrucad isind abainn. ‘Anaíd sund,’ ol Fróech fria muintir,

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<sup>1</sup> sechai LU.

<sup>2</sup> pupli LU., puipli YBL.

<sup>3</sup> díscart LU., dichosetarad YBL.

<sup>4</sup> MSS. cind.

<sup>5</sup> moch YBL.

'con-id-ral<sup>1</sup> frissin fer n-ucut. Ní maith i n-uscium,<sup>2</sup> olsé. Ticsa<sup>2</sup> a étach de. Téit issin n-usce a dochum. 'Ná tair ar mo chenn-sa,' ol Cúchulaind. 'Atbélae de, 7 is tróg limm do marbad.' 'Rega<sup>3</sup> ám,' ol Fróech, 'co comairsem isind uscium, 7 bad chert do chluiche frimm.' 'Committe<sup>4</sup> són amal bas maith lat,' ol Cúchulaind. 'Lám cehtar náthar imm alaile,' ol Fróech. Ata-agat<sup>5</sup> co céin móir oc imthascrad<sup>6</sup> forsind uscium 7 bátir Fróech. T-an-ócaib súas afrithissi. 'In dul-so,' ol Cúchulaind,

<sup>1</sup> MSS. **conidrolur**. In Mid. Ir. the deponent ending **-ur** spread widely in the 1 sg. of the pres. subj.

<sup>2</sup> **tíscaid** LU., **tiscaid** YBL. I have written **ticsa** after **tisca** LU. 64a22; cf. **tánisca** LU. 65b37 = **tanisca** YBL. 25a31. Should we read **doicsa** like **do-n-iscide** LU. 86b8?

<sup>3</sup> **ragat** LU., **ragad** YBL.

<sup>4</sup> **committi** LU., **commiti** YBL.

<sup>5</sup> **atnagat** LU., **atnagaid** YBL. I have written **ata-agat** = **ad-da-agat** with some hesitation, on the assumption that **tn** has spread from the 3 sg. **atnaig** = **ad-dn-aig**, just as in Mid. Ir. **atregat** *they rise* replaces **ataregat**, from the 3 sg. **atraig**. **atnaig**, **atnagat** are commonly referred to **ad-naich**. But (1) **ad-naich** has commonly the specialized sense of *bury*, though that in itself does not prove that it might not have also had a more general meaning; (2) forms without **n** are found in a similar sense, e.g., **ataig** in **cendáil** *occo he puts the heads by him*, *Irische Texte*, I. 297; **adagat** (v.l. **atnagat**) **a ngol** *they raised their lament*, *Celtische Zeitschrift*, iv. 42; **adaig** (v.l. **atnaig**) **a tri géiminno** *it bellowed thrice*, *Rev. Celt.* x. 224; **adachtatár** in **crích** **hi tenid** *they set the country on fire*, LU. 65a12.

<sup>6</sup> MSS. **oc imthascrad**.

‘in ndidmae th’anacol?’ ‘Nícon-didem’<sup>1</sup> ol Fróech. Atnaig Cúchulaind fói atherruch con-id-appad Fróech. D-a-cuirethar<sup>2</sup> for tír. Berait a muinte a cholainn co mbói issin dúnud. ‘Ath Fróich ainm ind átha-sin co bráth.

Cóinti a ndúnad n-uile<sup>3</sup> Fróech. Conaccatar ban-chuire i n-inaraib úanib for colainn Fróich maic Idaid. Focessat úadib issa síd. Síd Fróich ainm in tsídae sin iarom.

Lingid Fergus darsin n-omnai inna charput.

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## VIII.

### HOW CUCHULINN SLEW ETARCOMOL.

#### PART I.

[LU. 68a40-68b36 = YBL. 27b37-28a41.]

[Fergus goes to make a compact with Cuchulinn, that every morning a man should be sent to fight with Cuchulinn at the ford: if he fell, the invading army should remain where it was till the following morning, when another man must be sent in the same manner. Etarcomol accompanies Fergus.]

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<sup>1</sup> nocodídem LU., nochodidem YBL.

<sup>2</sup> MSS. tocurethar.

<sup>3</sup> indunad uile YBL.

Luid Fergus iarom forsin n-immarchor n-ísin. Lil di súidiu dano Etarcomol mac Eda 7 Léthrinne, mac-daltae Ailella 7 Medbae. ‘Ní accobur lem do thecht,’ ol Fergus, ‘7 ní ar do miscuis. Scíth lim nammá comrac dúib 7 Chúchulaind. Do sòtlae-su<sup>1</sup> 7 do soisle; luinde 7 ansirce, drús 7 tairpthige<sup>2</sup> 7 dechrad do chéli .i. Conculaind. Ní bia maith di<sup>3</sup> for comruc.’ ‘Cani setir<sup>4</sup> lat-su mo snádud airi?’ ol Etarcomol. ‘Seitir<sup>5</sup> dano,’ ol Fergus, ‘acht nammá ní tardae a rád fri díardain.’ Teccat de i ndib cairptib do Delgae<sup>6</sup>.

Bói Chúchulaind ind úair-sin oc imbirt búanfaig fri Láeg—a dí chúlaid-som friu 7 enech Láig. ‘Adcíu dá charpat cucunn,’ ol Láeg. ‘Fer mór donn issin charput tóisech. Folt donn cróebach fair. Brat corcrae imbi. Eú óir and. Léne chulpatach co nderg-intliud imbi. Cromscíath co faebur chondúala fair di fíndruini. Mánáis bréfech ó mimusc co adairc inna láim. Claideb sithidir lui curaig<sup>7</sup> for

<sup>1</sup> sòtlasu YBL., sòtlacht LU.

<sup>2</sup> tarpige LU., tairpthigi YBL.

<sup>3</sup> do LU.

<sup>4</sup> MSS. set̃. At YBL. 278c3 in setir lat is written in full.

<sup>5</sup> MSS. seit̃.

<sup>6</sup> Here and at LU. 68a6, 8 the MSS. have Delga as the dative. The nom. Delgu appears in LU. 77b9, the gen. Delgan in Dún Delgan, Dundalk. All this points to a declension Delgu, g. Delgan, d. Delgae (later Delga), like Mumu, g. Mumen (later Muman), d. Mume, Munster.

<sup>7</sup> lói churaig LU., lai churaich YBL., but after the accusative aspiration is irregular.

a dib slíastaib.' 'Is fás ind lue mór-sin doberar lam phopa Fergus,' ol Cúchulaind, 'ar ní fil claideb inna intiuch inge claideb crainn. Adcoas dom dano,' ol Cúchulaind, 'rogab Ailill a mbáegul inna cotlud, héseom 7 Medb. Ocus dorétlaistir<sup>1</sup> a chlaideb ar Fergus 7 dorat dia araid dia thoschid<sup>2</sup>, 7 doratad claideb crainn inna intech.'

Ticc Fergus fosodain. 'Fochen sin, á phopa á Fergus,' ol Cúchulaind. 'Dia tomna<sup>3</sup> íasc i n-inbera<sup>4</sup>, ro-t-bia eó<sup>5</sup> col-leith araili. Dia tí íall i m-mag, ro-t-bia cauuth<sup>6</sup> col-leith alaili. Dorn biroir nó femmair, dorn fochlochta, deog de ganim. Techt i n-áth ar chenn fir<sup>7</sup> má thecra t'immaire, co comtolae<sup>8</sup>, ro-t-bía.' 'Is tairisse lim,' ol Fergus. 'Ní do biad doroachtamar<sup>9</sup>; rofetamar do threbad sund.' Ar-fóim Cúchulaind iarom in n-immarchor ó Fergus.

Téit Fergus ass iarom.<sup>10</sup> Anaid Etarcomol oc décsin Conculaind. 'Cid doécci?' ol Cúchulaind.

<sup>1</sup> The deponent form is characteristic of Mid. Ir., but what it has replaced here is not clear.

<sup>2</sup> *toscaid* LU., *toscead* YBL.

<sup>3</sup> *tonda* YBL., *tí* LU.

<sup>4</sup> *ī ī b̃* LU., *isna haibnib t̃ isna hindberaib* YBL. In Mid. Ir. after prepositions the accusative plural tends to be replaced by the dative.

<sup>5</sup> MSS. *hé*.

<sup>6</sup> *caúth* LU.

<sup>7</sup> *ar do cend tis* YBL.

<sup>8</sup> MSS. *comthola*.

<sup>9</sup> *dorochtamar* LU.

<sup>10</sup> *teit iarom remi Fergus* YBL.

‘Tussu,’ ol Etarcomol. ‘Mos tairchella ém súil tar sodain,’ ol Cúchulaind. ‘Is ed ón adchú,’ ol Etarcomol. ‘Ní fetar ní ar-dot-áigthe do neoch. Ní accim di gráin ná heruath ná forlonn líno latt. Maccóem tuchtach amne co ngaisciud do fid<sup>1</sup> 7 co clessaib ségdaib atot-chomnicc.’ ‘Cia no-m-cháne,’ ol Cúchulaind, ‘ní-t-gén-sa fobíth Fergusa.<sup>2</sup> Manipad do snádad, immurgu, roptis do renga rigthi 7 do chethramthain scáilti ricfaitis úaim dochom in dúnaid i ndegaid do charpait.’ ‘Nách-im-thomaid im sodain,’ ol Etarcomol. ‘In cor amrae ronenasc .i. comrac fri óenfer, is messe cetacomriccfe frit di feraib Hérenn imbáruch.’

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<sup>1</sup> doíd LU., doith YBL.

<sup>2</sup> Fergus LU., fer YBL.

## IX.

## HOW CUCHULINN SLEW ETARCOMOL.

## PART II.

[LU. 68b38-69a36 = YBL. 28a41-28b46.]

Téit ass iarom. Tintái afrithisi ó Méthiu 7 Chethiu, a n-asbert<sup>1</sup> fria araid: 'Robágus,' olsé, 'ffad Fergus comrac fri Coinculaind imbárach. Ní assu dún dano<sup>2</sup> a indnaide. Tói forsna eochu asin telaig dofrithisi.' Atchí Láeg anísín 7 asbeir fri Coinculaind: 'Dofil in carpat afrithisi 7 doralá clár clé frinn.' 'Ní fíach opaid,' ol Cúchulaind. 'Ara chenn dún síis dond áth co fessamar,' ol Cúchulaind.<sup>3</sup> 'Ní accobor lemm,' ol Cúchulaind, 'a condaigi form.' 'Is écen duitsiu ón,' ol Etarcomol. Benaíd Cúchulaind in fót bóí fo<sup>4</sup> chossaib, co torchair inna lige 7 a fót fora thairr. 'Eirg<sup>5</sup> úaim,' ol Cúchulaind. 'Is scíth lemm glanad mo lám indiut. Fo-t-dáilfind

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<sup>1</sup> Lit. *when he said*, i.e. *saying*.

<sup>2</sup> The text is uncertain; YBL. seems to have *dun di*; the reading of LU. is not clear.

<sup>3</sup> *arachind dún síis dond ath co fiasmar or Cúchulaind* YBL.; om. LU.

<sup>4</sup> = *foa*.

<sup>5</sup> *aírg* LU.; *airgg* YBL.

i n-il-phartib ó chíanaib acht mainbad<sup>1</sup> Fergus.' 'Ní scarfam in chruth-sa,' ol Etarcomol, 'corruc-sa do chenn-su, nó co fárcab-sa mo chenn lat-su.' 'Is ed ón bías andsom,' ol Cúchulaind. Bentai Cúchulaind cona chlaidiub ósa<sup>2</sup> dib n-oxalaib co torchair a étach de, 7 ní forbai imma chness. 'Colla tra,' ol Cúchulaind. 'Aicc,' ol Etarcomol. D-an-aidlea Cúchulaind iarom co fogaid in chlaidib co sebaind<sup>3</sup> a folt de, amal bid co n-altain noberr-thae. Ní forroim cid drisiuc for toinn dó. 'O ropu thromdae iarom 7 ropo lenamnach in t-athech, bentai hi fossud a mullaig conid-ro-rann corrici a imblinn.

Conacci Fergus in carpat sechae 7 in n-óenfer and. Tintái Fergus do debuid fri Coinculaind. 'Olc duit, a širiti,' olsé, 'mo díguin. Is garit mo lorg latt,' olsé. 'Ná ba lond frimm, á phopa Fergus,' ol Cúchulaind.<sup>4</sup> T-al-léci inna sléchtain co ndechaid carpat Fergus a taris co fo thrí. 'Iarfaig dia araid in mé fo-d-rúar.' 'Náthú<sup>5</sup> écin,' ol a arae-som. 'Asrubart,'<sup>6</sup> ol Cúchulaind, 'ní regad cor-

<sup>1</sup> acht nipad YBL. In Trip. L. 242 both phrases occur in the same passage: maith fer Patraic acht minapad óen, f6 fer Patraic acht nipad óen.

<sup>2</sup> asa LU., isa YBL.

<sup>3</sup> seabaid YBL.

<sup>4</sup> A few obscure lines are omitted here, which do not affect the sense.

<sup>5</sup> Leg. probably nách tú.

<sup>6</sup> MSS. asrubairt, a Mid.-Ir. corruption of O. Ir. asrubart.

rucad mo chenn-sa nó co fárcbad-som dano a chenn lem-sa. Cia de bad assu lat-su, á phopa Fergus?' ol Cúchulaind. 'Is assu ém lem-sa a ndorónad,' ol Fergus, 'óre<sup>1</sup> is é-seom robo úallach.'

Atnaig Fergus iarom id n-erchomail tria dí ferid, 7 berthi i ndead a charpait fadessin don dúnud. Intan notéiged tar carrce, noscarad a leth ólailiu<sup>2</sup>; intan ba réid, conrictis afrithissi.<sup>3</sup> D-an-écci Medb. 'Ní bóid ind imbert móith-chulióin sin, á Fergus,' ol Medb. 'Ní tochrad dam dano in t-athechmatud,' ol Fergus, 'glieid frissin coin móir nád-nargarad.'

Cladair<sup>4</sup> a fert iarom; sátir a liae; scríbhthair a ainm n-oguim; agair a gubae.

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<sup>1</sup> MSS. úair.

<sup>2</sup> = ó alailiu.

<sup>3</sup> **affrissi** LU.; here the double **f** marks the eclipsed, not the aspirated **f**, a standing for **an-**; cf. **afrithisi**, p. 17, l. 10.

<sup>4</sup> MSS. cladar.

## X.

## HOW CUCHULINN SLEW NADCRANTAIL.

[LU. 69a37—70a29 = YBL. 28b48—29b38.]

‘Cia fer fil lib ar chenn Conculaind imbárach?’  
 ol Lugaid. ‘Dobérat duit-siu imbárach,’ ol Mane  
 mac Ailella. ‘Ní étam nech ara chenn,’ ol Medb;  
 ‘ro-n-bíth essomon<sup>1</sup> laiss co comtastar<sup>2</sup> fer dó.’  
 Atchotat<sup>3</sup> ón dano. ‘Ced leth ragthar úaib,’  
 ol Ailill, ‘do chuindchid ind fír-sin ar chenn Con-  
 culaind?’ ‘Ní fil i n’Ere,’ ol Medb, ‘adchotar  
 dó, mani tuicther Cúrói Mac Dári nó Nadcrantail  
 fénnid.’ Bói fer di muintir Chonrói issin phupull.<sup>4</sup>  
 ‘Ní terga Cúrói,’ olse, ‘is lour leiss dodechaid dia  
 muintir and.’ ‘Tíagar co Nadcrantail didiu.’

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<sup>1</sup> *ron bith essoman* YBL., *ro bíth essem* ón LU. In the ipv. in O. Ir. *no-* is used to infix a pronoun; of the substantive verb there is unfortunately no example. In Sanctan's Hymn, l. 22, occurs *ro-m-bíth*, but the hymn is preserved only in two late MSS. It remains uncertain then whether in the substantive verb *ro-* was used to infix a pronoun, just as it was in the future, or whether in these passages *ro-* is an error for *no-*.

<sup>2</sup> *comthastár* LU.

<sup>3</sup> *atchotad* LU., *atcotadh* YBL.; *atchotat* = *ad-d-chotat* *they obtain it*, where the infixed pronoun anticipates *ón*.

<sup>4</sup> *phupail* LU., *pupall* YBL.

Téit Mane Andói cuci. Adfiadat a scéla dó. ‘Tair linn di giull di inchaib Connacht.’ ‘Ní regsa,’ ólsé, ‘inge ma doberthar Findabair dom.’ Dotéit leo iarom. Doberat a gaisced i carr<sup>1</sup> a airthiur Chonnacht co mbói issin dúnud. ‘Ro-t-bía Findabair,’ ol Medb, ‘ar dul ar chenn ind fír ucut.’ ‘D-a-gén,’ ólsé. Dotéit Lugaid co Coinculaind in n-aidchi sin. ‘Dotét Nadcrantail ar do chenn-su imbárach. Is dirsan duit; ní-fóilais.’ ‘Ní bae sin,’ ol Cúchulaind.

Téit Nadcrantail arabárach<sup>2</sup> assin dúnud, 7 berid nói mbera culinn fúachtaí follscaidi laiss. Is and bóí Cúchulaind isudiu oc foroim én, 7 a charpat inna arrad. Sréid Nadcrantail biur for Coinculaind. Clissis Cúchulaind for rind in bera hísín, 7 ní-n-derbai di forimim<sup>3</sup> inna n-én. A chumut na ocht mbera aili. Intan focéird a nómad mbir, techid ind íall ó Choinchulaind isudiu. Luid Cúchulaind iarom for slicht na élle. Cingis iarom for rindris na mberae amal én di cach biur for araile i n-íarmóracht na n-én arná<sup>4</sup> élaitis. Glé la cách immurgu ba for teched luid Cúchulaind riam-som. ‘For Cúchulaind ucut,’ ólsé, ‘docóid reom-sa for teched.’ ‘Deithbir són,’ ol Medb; ‘ma

<sup>1</sup> cairr YBL.

<sup>2</sup> MSS. arnabárach.

<sup>3</sup> forímim LU., foraim YBL.

<sup>4</sup> arnách LU., aranach, YBL. Read either arná élaitis *that they might not escape*, or arnách-n-élaitis *that they might not escape him*.

r-an-ístis dag-oaic, ní gébad in sirite fri feta.' 'Ba saíth la Fergus co nUtaib anísin. Dotét Fíachu Mac Firfebe úadib do chosc Conculaind. 'Epir<sup>1</sup> friss,' ol Fergus,' 'ba fíal ndó buith arnaib ócaib, céin do-n-géni calmae. Is féliu dó immurgu,' ol Fergus, 'a imfolach intan teches ria n-óenfiur, ol ní po móo a gress dó indaas do Utaib olchenae.'<sup>2</sup> 'Cía romóidi sin?' ol Cúchulaind. 'Nadcrantail,' ol Fíachu. 'Ced ed nomóided-som, a cless dorignius-sa fíadae, ní pu anféliu dom,'<sup>3</sup> ol Cúchulaind. 'Nícon-móidfed-som ém acht nobeth<sup>4</sup> arm inna láim. Ná fetar-su ém, ní gonaim-se nech cen arm? Táet tra imbárach,' ol Cúchulaind, 'co mbé eter Ochinne 7 muir, 7 cid moch donté, fo-m-ricfa-sa and 7 ní tess<sup>5</sup> riam.' Tairnic Cúchulaind iarom a dáil, ocus foceird fáthi n-imbi iar cathais na aidche 7 ní airigestar in corthe már bóí inna arrad, comméite friss fessin. Daratailc etir 7 a brat, 7 sáidid inna arrad.

Tic Nadcrantail fošodin. I fénai brethae arm la suide.<sup>6</sup> 'Cate Cúchulaind?' olsé. 'Unse sund

<sup>1</sup> MSS. *apair*.

<sup>2</sup> MSS. *archena*.

<sup>3</sup> *dó* LU., *do*, but *dom*, *to me*, seems to be required by the sense.

<sup>4</sup> *acht*, *provided that* is usually followed by *ro-* or its equivalent, cf., however, *act ní bed uall and*, WB. 10b27.

<sup>5</sup> *téis* LU., *theis* YBL.

<sup>6</sup> *laiside* YBL. In O. Ir. *suide* in the gen. and dat. is a fully accented pron.; in Mid. Ir. it is very frequently attached to prep. and pron., *dó-side to him*, &c.

tall,' ol Fergus. 'Ní pu šamlaid do-m-árfas indé,' ol Nadcrantail. 'In tú in<sup>1</sup> Cúchulaind?' 'Ocus massu mé dano,' ol Cúchulaind. 'Massu thú ém,' ol Nadcrantail, 'níconruccaim-se cenn úain bicc don dúnud; ní bér do chenn ngillai amulaig<sup>2</sup>.' 'Nícon messe etir,' ol Cúchulaind. 'Eirg a dochum timchell ind aird.' Totét Cúchulaind co Láeg. 'Commail uilchi smerthain<sup>3</sup> dom-sa latt. Ní étar forsin trén-fer comrac frimm cen ulchi.' Dogníth<sup>4</sup> dó.

Téit ara chenn forsin tulaig. 'Córu limm ón,' olsé. 'Déne cóir ngascid frim tra,' ol Nadcrantail. 'Ro-t-bía són, co fessamar,' ol Cúchulaind. 'Focichur-sa aurchor duit,' ol Nadcrantail, '7 ní-nimgabae.' 'Ní-n-imgéb acht i n-arddai,' ol Cúchulaind. Focéird Nadcrantail aurchor dó. Lingid Cúchulaind i n-arddai riam. 'Is olc duit a imgabáil ind aurchora,' ol Nadcrantail. 'Imgabae-su mo aurchor-sa i n-arddai dano,' ol Cúchulaind. Lécid Cúchulaind in ngae fair, acht ba i n-arddai, conid anúas docorastar inna mullach, co lluid triit co talmain. 'Amae,' olsé, 'ale! is tú láech

<sup>1</sup> om. LU. In Cúchulaind *the* (*famous*) *Cuchulinn*.

<sup>2</sup> namulaig LU., namulaich YBL.

<sup>3</sup> smertha YBL.; cf. ulcha smértain LU. 74b36 = ulcha smerthain YBL. 32a33.

<sup>4</sup> dogníte LU., dognithi de YBL.

as dech fil i nHérinn,' ol Nadcrantail. Attaat cethir maicc fichet dom-sa issin dúnud. Tíag-sa<sup>1</sup> co n-écius dóib a fil limm di foilgib. Ocus doreg-sa co ndérnae-su mo díchennad, air atbél-sa, dia talltar in gae asmo chinn.' 'Maith,' ol Cúchulaind, 'dotéis dofrithissi.'

Tét Nadcrantail iarom don dúnud. Dotét cách ara chenn.<sup>2</sup> 'Cate cenn ind riastarthi lat?' ol cách. 'Anaid, á láechu, co n-écius mo scéla do mo macc-aib, 7 co ndechus mofrithisi,<sup>3</sup> co ndern<sup>4</sup> comrac fri Coinculaind.'

Tét<sup>5</sup> ass do saigid Conculaind, 7 doléci a chlaideb for Coinculaind. Lingid-side i n-arddai, co mbí in corthe, co m-memaid in claideb i ndé. Síabarthae<sup>6</sup> im Choínculaind, amal dorigéni frisna maccu i nEmain, 7 lingid Cúchulaind fora scíath-som lasodin co mbí a chenn de. Bentai aitherruch

<sup>1</sup> tiagasa LU., tiagso YBL. tíag *I will go*, ipv. sg. 1 of tíagu.

<sup>2</sup> MSS. chind.

<sup>3</sup> morisi YBL., dorissi LU. In dofrithissi, and mo frithissi here the appropriate possessives are used; see under afrithisi.

<sup>4</sup> MSS. dernar, with the Mid.-Ir. deponent ending of the 1 sg. subjunctive.

<sup>5</sup> tiat LU. In Mid. Ir. tiat (by admixture of téit and tíagu) is sometimes found for téit, both in ind. and ipv.

<sup>6</sup> MSS. siarta.

inna méde anúas co imblinn. Dotuitet<sup>1</sup> a cethri<sup>2</sup>  
gábaiti for talmáin. Is andsin iarom asbert  
Cúchulaind inso :

‘ Ma dorochair Nadcrantail,  
    Bid formach dond immargail ;  
Apraind cen chath isind úair  
    Do Meidb co triun in tslúaig.’

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<sup>1</sup> MSS. *dofuitet*, the common Mid.-Ir. form.

<sup>2</sup> In Mid. Ir. *cethri* becomes the general form for all genders. As the gender of *gábaiti* is unknown, the O.-Ir. form appropriate here is uncertain.



## GLOSSARY.

- a**, **ass**, prep. with dat. *out of*. **a** before nouns and adjectives (but **as** before **cach**, *every*); with possessive **assa**; with art. **assind**, **asnaib**; **ass**, *out of him, it*; **essi**, *out of her*; **eseib**, *out of them*.
- ab**, g. **abae**, f. *river*.
- abae**, g. **abann**, f. *river*.
- acc**, *no*.
- accobur**, g. **accobuir**, n. *desire*. **Ní accobur lemm**, *I do not desire*.
- acht**, *but*; followed by the subjunctive *provided that*. **acht tised dóib co áis ferdad**, *provided they came* (lit. *it came to them*) *to the age of manhood*. For the impersonal construction cf. **ó thánic dóib iarom co dérgud LU. IIIa6**.
- ad-águr**, *I fear*, enclit. **-águr**; verb. noun, **áigthiu**, g. **áigthen**, also **áigsiu**, g. **áigsen**, f.; **ardotáigthe** = **aran-dot-áigthe**, *for which thou shouldst be feared*.
- ad-aig**, *drives, impels, &c.*; pret. sg. 3 **adacht**. **atnaig** (= **ad-dn-aig**) **fóí**, *he thrusts him under it*, **ataagat oc im-thascrad**, *they set to wrestling*.
- adaig**, g. **aidche**, f. *night*.

**adarc**, g. **adarcae**, f. (1) *a horn*; (2) *some part of a spear*. In the latter sense it appears also in YBL. 4a38: **Tumais iarom German erlainn a gai cona adaire isan abaind**, *then German dipped the handle of his spear with its "horn" into the river*, and in Laws iv. 226 in **cnairsech, dá dorn dég itir a hiarann ocus an baile a n-egarthar a hadarc fuirre** (leg. for) **a fochair .i. a hurlann**, *the spear, twelve fists between its iron (head) and the place where its "horn" is put on its extremity, i.e., its handle*. O'Davoren s.v. **cnarr** has **cnarr .i. ga: ut est dá dornn .x. etar a hiarann 7 a fochair .i. a hurlann**. From a comparison of the last two passages, it would seem that the **adarc** was at the junction of the shaft (**crann**) and the handle (**irlann**), but what precisely it was is not clear. In the handles of many of the spears preserved in Dublin there are little holes perforated to rivet them to the shaft.

**ad-cíu**, *I see*, enclit. -**accim**; pret. sg. 3 **co n-accai**; perf. sg. 3 **adcondaire**; perf. pass. **adcess**, -**accas**; fut. sg. 3 **adcichi**, -**accigi**, pass. **adcichestar**; fut. sec. sg. 3 **adciched**, -**acciged**; pres. subj. sg. 1 **adcear**, -**accar**, sg. 3 **adcether**, -**accadar**, pass. sg. 3 **adcestar**, -**accastar**; past subj. sg. 1 **adceinn**, sg. 3 **adceth**; verb. noun, **aicsiu**, g. **aicsen**, f. The narrative tenses are expressed by means of **con-**: sg. 3 act. **co n-accai**, pass. **co n-accas**.

**ad-comnice** (from **ad-com-ánic**), lit. *it has happened*, with an infixed pronoun forms a verb of existence: **atomchomnice** (from **ad-dom-chom-nice**), *I am*; **atotechomnice**, *thou art*: **atcomnice**, *he is*; **atacomnice**, *they are*, etc.

**ad-cosnaim** (**ad-com-sní-**), *I strive after, make for*, enclit. -**as-enaim**; perf. sg. 3 **adruchoisnéni**; verb. noun **ascnam**, g. **ascnamo**, m.

**ad-daim**, *acknowledges, professes, recognizes*; sg. 1, with infixed neut. pron. **atdaimiu**; pret. sg. 3 **addámair**; perf. sg. 3 **adrodámair**; fut. sg. 3 **addidma**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **addama**; verbal noun **aititiu**.

**ad-ella**, *approaches, visits*, enclit. **-aidlea**, fut. sg. 1 **adelliub** (in O.-Ir. verbs of class II. prevalently form their future like verbs of class III.): verb. noun **adall**. **adall ocus tadall**, *visiting and revisiting*, corresponding to the following **techt ocus tuidecht**, *going and coming*. In **adell . . . laiss** the **laiss** has no appreciable force; cf. **atdubelliub lemm**, *I shall visit you*, Wb. 7a4.

**ad-ethaim**, *I obtain, seize*. **atnethat** = **ad-dn-ethat**, *they seize him*.

**ad-fét**, *relates*, pl. 3 **adfiadat**; perf. sg. 3 **adcúaid**, enclit. **-écid** (from **en-co-faith**); pret. pass. sg. **adfess**; pl. **adfessa**; perf. pass. **adcoas**; fut. sg. 3 **adfi**, pl. 1 **adfessam**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **ad-fé**; subj. corresponding to **adcúaid**, sg. 1, **adcous** enclit. **-écus**.

**ad-ind-naich**, *leads*; fut. sg. 3 **ad-ind-ain**, pass. **at-dom-indnas-tar**, *I shall be led*, Wb. 7a5. **céin ad-n-indain in tslige**, *as far as the road shall lead*.

**ad-sóim** (**ath-sóim**), *I kindle*, enclit. **-atáim**; verb. noun **atód**, **atúd**. Mod. Ir. **fadaigh**, **fadadh**.

**afrithisi**, *back again*. It is made up of **frithissi**, acc. of **frithisse**, from **frith** + **éisse**, *track*, and the possessive **a**. Originally the possessive varied according to the subject, e.g. **ara tísam ar frithisi**, *that we may come back again*, LU. 55a35. In time the etymological force of the phrase came to be no longer felt, and either **afrithisi**, where **a** is poss. sg. 3 masc. or neut., or **doridisi**, where **do** is poss. sg. 2, was used without reference to the subject.

**agaid**, *drives, celebrates* (a festival or a ceremony of mourning for the dead); perf. sg. 3 **roacht**.

**aged**, g. **aigthe**, f. **face**. **i n-agaid**, *against, towards, to meet*.

**aicc**, *no !* Cf. acc.

**aicsiu**, see **ad-cíu**.

**aidi** = **sidi**; **a n-anman-aidi**, *their names*.

**aidlea**, see **ad-ella**.

**áil**, *pleasing*. **is áil limm**, *it pleases me*.

**aile**, neut. **aill**, *another*.

— **áin**, g. **ána**, f. *driving*; verb. noun of **agim**, *I drive*.

**ainech**, **enech**, g. **enig**, n. (1) *face*, (2) *honour*; **di inchaib**, *for the honour*.

**aingid**, *protects*, enclit. **-anich**; pret. sg. 3 **anacht**, rel. **anachtae**; pass. **anachtae**; perf. sg. 3 **roanacht**; fut. sg. 3 **-ain**; sec. fut. sg. 3 **noansed**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **-ain**, pl. 3 **-anset**; verb. noun **anacul**.

**ainm**, n. *name*, *inscription*.

**airber**, f. *armful*, *load*.

**airchetal**, g. **airchetail**, n. *poetry*, *a poem*; verb. noun of **ar-canim**, *I recite*, *sing*.

**airdire**, *conspicuous*, *illustrious*; a **n-airdirci**, neut. pl. *their famous places*.

**airdmíus**, g. **airdmessa**, m., *calculation*, *estimate*. **cuire aird-míus tarsin elóg**, lit. *put an estimate over the host*, i.e. *make an estimate of the number of the host*.

**aire**, m. *load*.

**aire**, f. *heed*, *notice*. **is tabarthi do airi**, *it is to be taken into consideration*.

**airegdæ**, *pre-eminent*, *illustrious*; superl. **airegdam**.

**air-fíus**, *knowledge*. **cen airfíus**, *unawares*.

**airisem**, m., verb. noun of **ar-sissiur**, *I stay*, *rest*.

**airliur**, *I consult*; *take counsel for*, *provide for*; cf. **arlifim-ni na hócu**, *we will take measures with the warriors*, LU. 56b43. To this seems to belong **ní maith airrailer in macrad**, *the boys are not well dealt with*.

**air-scélae**, n. *a famous tale.*

**airther**, g. **airthir**, *the east.*

**áis**, **áes**, g. **áis**, n. *age.* This word is to be distinguished from **óis**, **áis**, g. **óisso**, **áisso**, m. *folk.* In Mod. Ir. there is the difference between **aois** f. and **aos** m.

**aisndethar**, see **as-indiut**.

**aiss**, *back*: **fria aiss**, *on his back.* Cf. **cona chroich fria ais**, *with His cross on His back*, Atkinson, *Passions and Homilies*, 3309.

**aite**, m. *foster-father*, Mod. Ir. **oide**.

**aitherruch**, *again.*

**alaile**, **araile**, neut. **alail**, *another*, when not followed by a noun; before a noun *a certain*.

**ale**, an interjection, cf. **Acallam na Senórach** (Ir. Text. iv. 1), ll. 6791, 7447, 7622.

**alim**, *I rear*; pret. rel. sg. 3 **altae**; perf. act. sg. 3 **roalt**; pret. pass. **altae**; perf. pass. **roalt**; verb. noun **altrom**, f.

**allaid**, n. pl. **altai**, *wild.*

**alle andess**, *on the south.* Cf. **allae anair** *on the east*, Cormac s. v. **Mugéme**; **allae aniar**, *on the west*, Cymmrodor XIV. 114. Later **allandess**, etc.

**almae**, *herd.*

**altan**, f. *razor*; dat. sg. **altain**.

**ám**, *indeed, truly.*

**amae**, an interjection.

**amal**, prep. with acc., *like*; **amlaid**, *thus.*

**ammin**, *thus.*

**ammus**, g. **aimseo**, m. *attempt*; verb. noun of **admidiur**, *I attempt.* **ar ammus**, *towards.*

**amne**, *thus*; often of local relations: **fo thuaid amne**, *to the north there*.

**amrae**, *wonderful*; compar. **amru**.

**amrae bríge**, lit. *wonderful in respect of value*, i.e., *a mighty thing*. Cf. **amra bríge lium Máeldúin**, "*marvellously do I esteem Maelduin*," Rev. Celt. ix. 488; **becc mbríge**, *a trifling thing*, Liadain and Curithir, p. 24.

**am-ulach**, *beardless*.

**a n-**, *when* (followed by relative **-n-**). **amdar** = **a mbtar**, *when they were*.

**a n-**, *what*, used before a verbal form (1) as its subject, e.g., **a ndorónad di maith**, *what of good has been done*; **is a mbeó beres a n-as beódu 7 a n-as ségundo**, lit. *what is more lively and more active (?) carry them alive*, i.e. *those who are more lively and more active carry them alive*; (2) as object, e.g., **a césmé**, *what we suffer*; **a ndurigéni di maith**, *what of good he has done*.

**anaim**, *I remain*; verb. noun **anad**. Mod. Ir. **fan**.

**an-dess**, *from the south*; **fri Emain andess**, *to the south of Emain*.

**ane**, p. 14, *thus, indeed (?)*.

**áne**, f. *play*; **lorg áne**, *playing-club*.

**an-fíal**, *shameless, disgraceful*; compar. **anféliu**; for the force of the compar. see s. v. **assae**.

**anim**, g. **anmae**, f. *life, soul*.

**animgnaid**, p. 14, a word of which I have no other example. Can it be a corruption of **anetargnaid**, *unknown, strange, wonderful*?

**ánrud**, m. *champion*.

**an-sirce**, f. *unlovableness, savageness*.

**-appad**, see **at-bath**.

**apraind**, *alas ! apraind cen chath*, etc., *alas that battle cannot now be given to Medb with a third of the host.*

**ar**, *prep.* with dat. and acc., aspirates an initial consonant: *before, for, on account of, against* (with verbs of defending), *from* (with verbs of taking away); **arnaib ócaib**, *before the warriors*; **ar loss**, *by the point*; with suffixed pron. of 3 pl. **airriu**, **erriu**.

**ar**, **air**, conjunction, *for*.

**arae**, **ara**, g. **arad**, m. *charioteer*.

**araill**—**araill**, *some—others*.

**arapae**, **arapa**, *nevertheless*; as *prep.* with gen. *on account of*. From **apae**, **abba**, *cause*, with the *prep.* **ar**.

**ar-clich**, *wards off*; pres. subj. pl. 2 **araclessid**, Wb. 22d18; verb. noun **irchlige**, in Mid. Ir. with inserted **s**, **ersolaige**. As the form here is non-relative, **arclich** might have been expected; the same irregularity is found in **arachliched** LU. 60b8.

**ár-chú**, g. **árchon**, m. *slaughter-hound, bloodhound*. There is also **archú**, *watchdog*. Which of the two is right here is not clear.

**ard**, *high*.

**ard**, g. **aird**, n. *height*.

**ar-dálim**, *I pour forth, shed*.

**ardde**, f. *height*, i n-**arddai**, *on high, upwards*.

**ardotáigthe**, see **ad-águr**.

**ar-foim** (**ar-fo-fem**?), *receives*; perf. sg. 3 **arróet**; verb. noun **airitiu**, g. **airiten**, f.

**ar-gair**, *forbids, prevents, checks*; perf. sg. 3 **arrogart**; verb. n. **irgaire**, n. **nád-n-argarad** = **nád-n-air-ro-garad**, past subj., with **-ro-** (*one of a kind of whom*) *he could not check*.

**argat**, g. **argait**, n. *silver*.

ar-gníu, *I prepare (food)*; pret. sg. 1 enclit. -airgénus; 3 sg. ipv. ernad; verb. noun aurnam, m.

arigur, arigim, *I perceive*.

ar-légaim, *I read aloud*; pres. sg. 3 arléga; verb. noun airlegend.

arm, g. airm, n. *weapon*.

arm-grith, g. -gretho, -gretha, m. *cry of arms, alarm*.

ár-mag, gen. ármaige, n. *slaughter-field, battle-field*.

ar n-, *our*.

ar-nascim, *I bind, engage, betroth*; perf. sg. 1 ar-róinasc (from ar-ro-nenasc); pret. pass. arnass; fut. sg. 1 arnenas; past subj. pass. sg. 3 arnastae. Co n-arnastae a íoesam, *till his protection was covenanted*.

arrad: i n-arrad = Mid. Ir. i farrad, *beside, with*.

ar-sissiur, *I rest, stop*; verb. noun airisem, m.

ásaim, *I grow*; verb. noun ás. Mod. Ir. fás, with prothetic f.

as-biur, *I say*, enclit. -epur; pret. sg. 3 asbert, -epert; perf. sg. 3 asrubart, -érbart (from ess-ro-bert); pret. pass. asbreth, -eprad; perf. asrobrad, érbrad, fut. sg. 1 asbér, -eper; verb. noun epert, g. epertae, f. In later O. Ir. there is a tendency to replace ass-, ess- by ad- (the form which was used before an infixed pronoun, e.g. atbeir = ad-d-beir, *he says it*), e.g. adrubartmar = asrubartmar, *we have said*, ní aipir = ní eipir, *he does not say*; aipert = epert, *saying*. Hence in Mod. Ir. abair, *say thou*; abairt, *speech*. In orthotonic forms the infixed neut. -d-, *it*, tended to become constant, even where it was meaningless: hence Mid. Ir. atbeir (i.e. atbheir), *he says*, = O. Ir. asbeir; hence comes Mod. Ir. adeirim, deirim.

asnam, see ad-cosnam.

**asindiut** (*ess-ind-feth-*), *I set forth, narrate*, sg. 3 **asindet**, -**aisndet**, pl. 3 **asindedat**, -**aisndedat**; perf. s. 3 **asrindid**, pass. **asrindes**; fut. sg. 1 **asindius**, -**aisndius**; pl. 3 **asindisset**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **asind**, pl. 3 **asindisset**; past subj. sg. 3 **asindissed**; sg. 3 ipv. pass. **aisndethar**; verb. noun **aisndís**, g. **aisndísen**, f. In this verb **ass-**, the pretonic form of **ess-**, has spread to the enclitic forms.

**as-lui**, *escapes*; enclit. -**élai**.

**assa** (*as* 3 sg. relat. of copula + *a* *his*) *whose is*; in *fer assa arm so, the man whose weapon this (so = inso) is*. The corresponding plural is **ata**. So in *ríg ba gaisced = in rí g ba a gaisced, the king whose armour it was*.

**assae**, *easy, light*; comp. **assu**. In *ní assu*, etc., the comparative contrasts the notion of the adj. with its opposite, *it is not easy (but difficult)*. *ní assae, it is not easy*, may be used by litotes for *it is not possible*. *cia de bad assu lat? which of the two would you deem the lighter?*

**assoilggi**, *opens*; pret. sg. 3 **assoilgg**. Other compounds, such as **ersoleud** (from *air-od-solg-*), and **túasoleud** (from *to-od-solg-*), indicate a resolution into **ess-solg-**. But **atnoile** LU. 13461, for *ad-dn-oile*, with the regular substitution of **ad-** for **ess-** before the infixed pron., suggests that the compound had come to be felt to be **ess-olg-**.

**ass-oirg**, *strikes, slays*; pret. sg. 3 **assort**, perf. sg. 3 **ascomort**; pret. pass. **assort**, perf. **ascomort**; fut. sg. 1 **assiurr**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **assorr**; verb. noun **essorcun** f.

**at-bail**, *perishes, dies*, enclit. -**epil** (later -**apail**); perf. sg. 3 **atrubalt**, -**érbalt**; fut. sg. 1 **atbél**; fut. sec. sg. 3 **atbélad**; pres. subj. sg. 1 **atbel**, sg. 3 **atbela**; past subj. sg. 1 **atbelainn**; verb. noun **epeltu**, g. **epelten**, f., later **apaltu**. **atbail** is properly a transitive verb (**ess-bal-**) with an infixed neut. -**d-**, e.g. **atbail = ad-d-bail**. The -**d-** appears clearly after relative -**n-**, e.g. **amal as-in-d-bail, as it**

*perishes*, Ml. 57a10, and after **con-** in **conid-apail** (= **con-did-apail**) Ml. 92d1. Further in **arnách-érbalam-ni**, *that we may not perish*, Wb. 4b19, the negative **nách** proves an infixed neuter pronoun.

**at-bath**, *he perished, died*, enclit. **-appad**, pl. 3 **atbathatar**; verb. noun **apthu**, g. **apthen** f. Like the preceding verb, this defective verb contains an infixed neut. **-d-**, e.g., **atbath** = **at-d-bath**, which is clearly seen after relative **-n-**, e.g. **as-in-d-bathatar** Ml. 36d10. So **conidappad** might be explained like **conidapail** above; we find, however, **conappad** LU. 65a26. It is not improbable that in this verb, the origin of which is not clear, **-d-** has come in from the analogy of the preceding verb.<sup>1</sup>

**áth**, g. **átho**, **átha**, *ford*.

**athech**, **aithech**, g. **aithig**, *churl*. **athech-matud**, *a dog of a churl*.

**'Ath Gablae**, lit. *Ford of the Fork*.

**ath-góite**, *severely wounded*.

**'Ath Grene**, a proper name.

**atnaig**, see **ad-aig**.

**atracht**, **atrecht**, see **ess-reg-**.

**attáu**, *I am*. The pres. ind. is made up of various forms.

(1) In orthotonic non-relative position **attá**, e.g., **atá in coimdiu**, *the Lord is*. (2) After a negative, etc., with an infixed pron. denoting a dative relation **-tá**, e.g. **ní-m-tha**, *I have not*. (3) After a relative which includes a preposition, **tá**, e.g. **i-tá**, *in which is*. (4) In enclisis, except where **-tá** is required by the preceding rules, **fil**, e.g. **ní fil taidchor**, *there is no return*, **ní-m-fil**, *I am not*.

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<sup>1</sup> Noteworthy are the forms **adbatha**, *they died*, Ml. 98b8, **conidaptha**, Rev. Celt. xi. 450, **co n-aptha** YBL. 58b4, which can hardly all be scribal errors.

(5) As a relative, *fil*, *file*, e.g. *iarsin dligud fil indiu*, according to the rule which exists to-day; in *fochrioc file dó i n-nim*, the reward which is to him in Heaven. There is also a present *bíu*, in all positions, expressing use and wont. Outside the pres. ind. there is only one set of forms in all these functions.

*aurdderg*. *manip aurdderg limm*, p. 12, l. 17, is obscure to me.

*aurdrach*, *erdrach*, *sprite*, *spectre*; cf. *Rev. Celt.* xi. 455.

*badb*, *bodb*, g. *bodbae*, f. a war-goddess, a scald-crow, in the form of which the goddess appeared.

*bádim*, *I submerge, drown*; sg. pres. ind. pass. *bátir*; verb. noun *bádud*.

*báe*, g. *bái*, *profit, good*. *ní báe sin*, that matters not; cf. *ní dénaim-sea baa desin LU. 58b44 = ní dénam robríg de LL. 62a10*.

*báegul*, g. *báeguill*, m. *danger, hazard, chance*; *rogab Ailill a mbáegul*, A. got a chance at them, took them unawares.

*bágid*, *boasts, threatens*; verb. n. *bág*, g. *báge* f.

*ball*, g. *baill*, m. *limb*.

*ban-chuire*, m. *troop of women*.

*band*, *stroke* (i.e. the length of the stroke).

*ban-dál*, g. *-dálæ*, f. a tryst with a woman.

*ban-trocht*, g. *bantrochta*, n., a company of women.

*bás*, g. *báis*, n. *death*.

*becc*, *small*.

*béimm*, *blow*, verb. n. of *benim*; *oén-bémmim*, with one stroke.

*-beinn*, *nobeinn*, 1 sg. past subj. of *attáu*.

*bél*, g. *beóil*, m. *lip*; pl. *lips, mouth*. Mod. Ir. *beul*.

*belach*, g. *belaig*, n. *gap, pass*.

*ben*, g. *mná*, f. *woman*.

**bendachaim**, *I bless, salute*; **con-dom-bendachtis**, *that they might greet me*.

**bendacht**, g. **bendachtae** and **bendachtan**, f. *blessing*.

**benim**, *strike, wound, slay*; **bentai** = **benaith-i**, *smites him*; perf. sg. 3 **robí**, pl. 3 **robeótar**, pass. **robíth**; 3 sg. sec. fut. **nobiad**; pres. subj. sg. 3 enclit. **-ruba**; verb. noun **béimm**, g. **béimme**, n. With **fo**, pp. 2, 3, it seems to mean something like *attack*, but I have no further example of this use. Cf. **fo-dot-ben**, *who attacks thee*, LU. 73a14.

**benn**, f. *point or peak of anything, horn, prong (of a fork)*.

**beó**, pl. **bíi**, *alive*.

**beó**, *living*. **a mmarb nó a mbeó do breith dóib**, *that they should be carried to them dead or alive*. Cf. **cíd less ar mbeó 7 ar mmarb**, *though we are His in life and in death*, Wb. 6b20; **ragaid do beó nó do marb**, *thou shalt go alive or dead* LL. 66a34; **robo maith lemsa fis a bíf nó a mairb d'fagbháil úaitsiu**, *I should like to learn from thee whether he is dead or alive*, Irische Texte, IV. 126.

**beódae**, *lively, vigorous, brave*.

**beós**, *still, further*. Mod. Ir. **fós**.

**berim**, *I carry, I bear*; pret. sg. 3 **-bert**, **birt**, rel. **bertae**; perf. sg. 3 **rouicc**, **roucc**, **rucc**; pret. pass. **brethae**; perf. pass. **rouccad**, **ruccad**; fut. sg. 1 **béra**, **-bér**; verb. noun **breth**, g. **brithe**, d. **brith**.

**berraid**, *shears, clips, shaves*.

**bertaigim**, *I shake, brandish*; **bertaigthi** = **bertaigid-i**, *he shakes it*; **bertaigthius** = **bertaigid-us**, *he shakes them*.

**bés**, *perchance*; **bés nípu écen ón**, *perchance that may not be necessary*, where **nípu** is 3 sg. pres. subj. copula.

**bés**, g. **béso**, **bésa**, m. *custom*. After **is bás**, *it is a custom, it is customary*, the following verb is commonly put in the indicative without any connecting particle; e.g., **is bás**

**dúibsi far nUlaib ní réidid**, *it is a custom of you Ulstermen not to travel* (lit. *it is a custom . . . ye do not travel*) In this sentence the dat. **far nUlaib**, lit. *to you in your Ulstermen*, stands in apposition. This is a common idiom in O. Ir. In Mid. Ir. the prep. **i n-** is prefixed, **i far nUlaib**. Cf. Mod. Ir. **tá sé 'na rígh**.

**bét**, *deed, exploit, often evil deed, crime*.

**bethu**, g. **bethad**, f. *life*. **Día do bethu**, *Hail*, lit. *God thy life* = Mod. Ir. **Dia do bheatha**.

**-bí**, see **benim**.

**biad**, g. **biid**, n. *food*.

**bid**, *will be*, 3 sg. fut. ind. of copula.

**bíit**, p. 31, not, as usual, *they are wont to be*, but *they continue to be, they remain*.

**bir**, **biur**, g. **bera**, n. *spit, spear*.

**biror**, g. **biroir**, *watercress*.

**blíadain**, g. **blíadnae**, f. *year*.

**bóid**, **báid**, *fond, loving*.

**bráge**, g. **bráгат**, *neck, throat*.

**brat**, g. **bruit**, d. **brot**, **brut**, m. *mantle*.

**bráth**, g. **brátho**, **brátha**, m. *Doom*, **co bráth** = Mod. Ir. **go bráth**, *for ever*.

**bráthir**, g. **bráthar**, m., *brother*.

**bréc**, g. **bréice**, f. *falsehood, lie*.

**bréfech** or **bréfnach** is a frequent epithet of a spear, but the meaning is not quite clear. It is variously explained as **pollach**, *perforated*, or **slabradach**, *having chains*. In LU. 53b27 **brefe na slabraidí** is one of the rings of a chain attached to the spear. **bréfe** means *a ring*, cf. Sg. 59b13 **annulus gl. dígabthach óndí as ánus cúairt .i. brefe anulus bréfean**, *a diminutive from anus, circle, i.e., anulus, a small ring*.

**Brega**, pl. f., g. **Breg**, *Bregia*.

**breth**, see **berim**.

**Bricriu**, g. **Bricrenn**, m., *Bricriu*, surnamed **nem-thengae**, *venom-tongue*.

**bríg**, g. **bríge**, f., *power, force, import*. **ní mór bríg sin**, *that is no great matter*. Cf. **ní dénam bríg de**, *we set no store by it*.

**brissim**, *I break*.

**brot**, g. **bruit**, m. *goad*.

**bruinne**, g. **bruinni**, m. *breast*.

**búanfach**, g. **búanfaig**, n., *a game of the nature of draughts*.

**búaid**, g. **búada**, n. *victory*; *gift*, e.g. **búaid roisc**, *gift of vision*.

**buiden**, g. **buidne** f. *troop*.

**bun**, m. *bottom*; opposed to **loss**, *point*.

**bunsach**, f. *rod*. The **bunsach**, p. 2, called also **bunsach báise**, was Cuchulinn's toy-javelin.

**cách**, gen. **cáich**, *everyone*.

**cairptech**, g. **cairptig**, m. *a man on a chariot*.

**calmae**, *brave*; *bravery*.

**canae**, **cana**, n. *profit, advantage*.

**cani**, interrogative particle expecting an affirmative answer (= Latin *nonne*).

**cáim**, *I revile*.

**carn**, g. **cairn**, n. *cairn*.

**carpat**, g. **carpait**, m. *chariot*.

**carr**, g. **cairr**, *cart*.

**carrac**, g. **cairce**, f. *rock*.

**cath**, g. **catho**, **catha**, m. *battle*; also *battalion*. This last sense may have developed from expressions like **lín catha**, *a number sufficient to give battle*.

**cathas**, g. **cathaise**, f. *watch*.

**cate**, *where?*

**caur**, **cur**, g. **caurad**, **curad**, m. *hero*.

**canuth**, *barnacle-goose*.

**cech**, **cach**, *every*, g. fem. **cacha**. Mod Ir. **gach**.

**ced** (from **ce**, with neut. pron. **ed**), *what*.

**céin**, *as far as, as long as, while*, followed by relative **n**.

**céin mair**, *O happy*, as an interjection, here followed by the acc. Originally **céin mair** probably meant *live long*, **mair** being 2 sg. ipv. of **maraim**. In Mid. Ir. we also find **céin máir**, **mair** apparently being mistaken for the acc. of **már**, *great*.

**ceist**, g. **cesta** f. *question*. The word is often put before a direct question.

**céle**, g. **céli**, *companion, husband or wife; vassal*. a **chéle**, *the other*, in sentences like **níbo móo in band oldaas a chéle**, *one stroke was not greater than another*; **carad cách a chéle**, *let each love the other*; **décad dán a chéli**, *let him regard the gift of the other*. a **chéle** has become so much of a phrase that it is used of a feminine or plural as well as of a masculine singular subject. **úas dún a chéle**, *above the fort of the others* (i.e., the three giants).

**celebrad**, m. verb. noun of **celebraim**, *I bid farewell to (do)*.

**cen**, prep. with acc., *aspirating, without*. Mod. Ir. **gan**.

**Cenandas**, g. **Cenanso**, *Kells*.

**cen co n-** also **cen co**, lit. *without that*; hence *though not*.

**cenél**, g. **ceneóil**, **ceneúil**, n. *race*.

**cenmitha**, with acc. (1) *besides*, (2) *except*.

**cenn**, n. *head*. **ar chiunn**, *in front, before*; **ar chenn**, *to meet, for*. Mod. Ir. **ceann**.

**cerd**, g. **cerdae**, f. (1) *art, craft*, (2) *in the concrete, artizan, particularly smith*.

**cernach**, *victorious*, an epithet of Conall.

**cert**, *right, just, fair*.

**cét**, g. **céit**, n. *hundred*.

**ceta-**, enclitic **cét-**; **ceta-comriceim**, *I first encounter*.

**cétamus** (**cét**, *first* + **ammus**, *attempt*), *in the first place, however, moreover*.

**Cethe**, a place-name.

**cét-gabál**, **cét-gabáil**, f. *first taking*.

**cethir**, *four*, nom. masc. **cethir** (?), neut. **cethir** (aspirating); gen. masc. and neut. **cethre n-** (?); dat. masc. and neut. **cethrib**; acc. masc. **cethri**, neut. **cethir**; fem. nom. **cetheoir**, **cetheora**, gen. **cetheora n-**, dat. **cetheoraib**, acc. **cetheora**.

**cétnae**, preceding the noun, *the first*, following the noun, *the same*, e.g. in **cétnae fer**, *the first man*, in **fer cétnae**, *the same man*.

**cethrae**, g. **cethrae**, f. *cattle*; a collective formation from **cethir**, g. **cethrae**, f. *quadruped*.

**cethramthu**, g. **cethramthan**, f., *fourth part, quarter*.

**cía**, *though*.

**cía**, *what?*

**cían**, *long*; 6 **chianaib**, *just now*.

**cían**, g. **céine**, f. *a while*, iar **céin móir**, *for a long while*.

**cid**, 3 sg. pres. or past subj. of copula with **ce**, *though it be, though it were*. The corresponding plural of the pres. subj. is **cit**, *though they be*. From this **cid** has developed the sense of *even*, e.g. **cid óen líathróit**, *even one ball*. In this sense **cit** was originally-used before a plural noun, e.g. **bieit cit geinti hiressich**, *there will be even faithful Gentiles*, Wb. 4c40. But when the word had sunk to be a mere adverb, **cid** came to be used without reference to the number of a following word, e.g., **cid dúthrachtaig**, *even devoted*, Ml. 8od11, **co seichetar cid a comroireniu**, *so that they follow even their errors*, Sg. 1a2.

**eid dia n-**, lit. *what is it for which*, i.e. *why*.

**eindas**, see **indas**.

**eingim**, *I step*; pret. sg. 3 **cechaing**; fut. sg. 3 **cichis**; pres. subj. pl. 3 rel. **cíastae**; past subj. sg. 3 **nocéssed**; verb. noun **céim**, g. **céimme**, n.

**clad**, g. **cluid**, m. *a trench*.

**cladim**, *I dig*; pret. sg. 3 **cechlaid**, pass. **classae**; perf. sg. 3 **rocechlaid**, pass. **roclass**; pres. subj. pl. 3 **-classat**; past subj. sg. 1 **noclassinn**; verb. noun **claide**, f.

**clár**, g. **cláir**, n. *board, plank*.

**clé**, g. m. **clí**, *left*, p. 24. To turn the left side of the chariot towards Emain was an insult. Cf. Archiv für Celtische Philologie I. 33.

**cless**, g. **clessa** and **cliss**, n. *feat*.

**clissid**, *leaps*.

**clóenaim**, *I incline, bend*; verb. noun **clóenad**.

**closs**, see **ro-cluiniur**.

**cluiche**, *play*; dat. **cluchiu**; **cluche-mag**, n. *playing-field*.

**cness**, *skin*.

**co**, prep. with acc., *to, towards*; **cucunn**, *towards us*; with article, **cosinn-**, **cosna**.

**co-crích**, g. **cocríche**, f. *joint boundary, boundary of neighbouring territory*.

**cóem**, *dear, precious, beautiful*.

**cóic-deac**, *fifteen*.

**cóicae**, g. **cóicat**, m. *fifty*. **fiche**, *twenty*, **trichae**, *thirty*, etc., are nouns followed by gen. pl.

**cóiced**, g. **cóicid**, n. *fifth part*, hence *one of the five provinces of Ireland*.

**cóimthecht** (from **com-imm-thecht**), f. *accompaniment*.

**cóinim**, *I lament, bewail*; verb. noun **cóiniud**; **cóinti** = **cóinid-i**, *bewails (keens) him*.

- cóir**, *the right way*. **cóir gaiseid**, *fair fighting*; cf. **cóir gáithe**, *a fair wind*.
- coirthe**, g. **coirthi**, dat. **corthiu**, *pillar*.
- colinn**, g. **colno**, f. *flesh, body*.
- coll**, g. **cuill**, n. *destruction*.
- colla**, *go thou!*
- colléic**, *still, notwithstanding*.
- combor**, **commor**, *meeting, confluence (of rivers)*.
- comlonn**, g. **comluinn**, *combat*. As opposed to **écomlonn**, it signifies a combat in which the two parties are equally matched, *a fair fight*.
- com-méit**, g. **comméite**, f. *equal size*.
- committe**, 2 sg. ipv. of **con-midiur**. **committe s6n amal bas maith lat**, *arrange that as you wish*: cf. 'ní coimse lim dano,' ólsé, 'mu mét.' 'Commaitte,' ol Patraic, Trip. L. 152.
- comrac**, g. **comraic**, m. *encounter, fight*.
- comrasta**, see **con-riccim**.
- comsuidiu**, p. 21, meaning obscure, seems the dat. of a noun, **comsuide**.
- comtastar**, from **-com-ad-di-sestar**, 3 sg. pres. subj. pass. of **condieig**, *seeks*, with perfective **-ad-**.
- comtolae**, from **com-ad-tole**, 2 sg. pres. subj. of **con-tuili** with perfective **ad-**.
- co n-**, *so that, until*.
- co n-**, prep. with dat., *with*; with article **cosind**, **cosna**.
- con-boing**, *breaks*; pret. sg. 3 **conbobig**, **-combaig**, pass. **con-bocht**; fut. pass. **conbibustar**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **-comba**; past. subj. sg. 3 **conb6sad**; verb. noun **combach**. **Cia chonb6sad-side for écomlonn**, *though he were victorious against odds*; cf. **conboing airthiu** (= **forru**) **cach cluchiu**, *he beats them in every game*, LU. 59b27.

**con-lich**, *springs* (?); fut. sg. 3 **conlichfe**, p. 23; verb. noun **cuclaige**, YBL. **cuicligi** 95a18 = **cluiche** LU.

**condieig**, **condaig** (**con-di-siag-**), *seeks, asks*, enclit. **-cuindig**, sg. 2 **condaigi**, pl. 3 **condegat**; pret. sg. 3 **condiacht**; perf. sg. 3 **conaitecht** (**con-ad-di-siacht**), enclit. **-com-tacht**; fut. pl. 3 **condesat**; pres. subj. sg. 3 enclit. **-cuintea** (**-com-di-sá**); past subj. sg. 1 **condesinn**; verb. noun **cuindehid**, **cuinchid**. **do chuindchid a bendachtae cosna macu**, *to seek his blessing of the boys*.

**condric**, v.l. **condarric**, p. 22. The correct text is uncertain. Perhaps we should read **conairic** (**con-air-ie**) *it is not every one who can get (them) in that way*, or possibly **cotaairic** = **cot-da-airic**, *who can get them*.

**condúail**, g. **condúala**; explained by O'Clery to be **caóinn-dualaigheacht no rionnaidheacht chaoín**, according to which it would be some kind of engraving. The word also occurs in the phrase **fethal condúala**, Windisch Wb. s.v. **fethal**, and the derived adjective **condúalach** is found as the epithet of a shield.

**con-éicnigur**, *I compel*, **cotnéicnigedar** = **cot-dn-éicnigedar**, *he compels him*.

**con-éirgim**, *arise*; verb. noun **coméirge** n.

**confere**. The corresponding word in LL. is **crád**, *pain, torture*.

**con-gaibim**, *I hold, secure*; pret. sg. 3 **congab**; perf. sg. 3 **conacab**, **conaggab**, **conaggaib** (**con-ad-gab**); verb. noun **congbál** f.

**con-gair**, *calls, summons*; pret. sg. 3 **congart**; perf. sg. 3 **conaccart**. (= **con-ad-gart**); fut. sg. 3 **congéra**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **congara**; verb. noun, **congrae**.

**congnae**, *horn*. Cf. **tri bera congnai**, *three spears of horn*, Togail Bruidne Dá Derga, ed. Stokes, p. 159; **cnes congna**, LL. 82a25; **congan-chnessach** (from **congnae-chnessach**), *having a skin of horn*. In our text **congnae** seems to be used collectively for the horns of the stag: *for his horns have filled the whole space between the two shafts of*

*the chariot.* For *dia chongnu*, p. 23, LL. 67b has *diambendaib*.

**con-gnú**, *I help*; ipv. sg. 2 **congna**; verb. noun **congnam** m.

**con-iccim**, *I am able*. The verbal system is made up from two roots, orthotonic **con-icc-**, enclitic **-com-ang-**; pres. ind. sg. 1 **coniceim**, **-cumcu**, sg. 3 **conice**, **-eumaing**. pl. 3 **conecat**, **-cumeat**, imperf. ind. pl. 3 **-cumcaitis**; pret. and perf. ind. sg. 3 **conánic**, also deponent **conánacuir**. enclit. **-cóimnacuir**; fut. sg. 1 **conicub**, **-cumcub**; fut. sec. sg. 3 **conicfed**, **-cumcaibed**; pres. subj. sg. 2 **conís**, sg. 3 **coní**, **-cumai**, **-cum**; past subj. sg. 3 **conísed**, **-cuimsed**.

**con-meil**,  *rubs, rubs upon (do)*; ipv. sg. 2 **commail**; pret. sg. 3 **conmelt**, perf. sg. 3 **conammelt** (**con-ad-melt**); fut. sg. 3 **conméla**; verb. n. **comm lith**, f. Cf. **conammelt saill foa n-éim**, *he had rubbed bacon on the hilt*, Cormac s. v. *Alugeime*; **comeilt**, Atkinson, *Passions and Homilies*; **coimleadh sin do rosgaibh a rúin**, Keating, *Three Shafts*, p. 6.

**con-midiur**, *I arrange, adjust*; verb. noun **commus**, *control, power*.

**Connachta**, f. pl. *Connaught*.

**con-riccim**, *I come together with, I meet*. Conjugated like **riccim**, 2 sg. past subj. **-comrasta**. In Middle-Irish texts both **cotriccim** and **condriccim** are common in the same sense. Both have arisen from generalizing of forms containing the infixed neut. pron. **-d-**; **cotriccim** comes from **cot-d-riccim**, **condriccim** from **con-n-d-riccim**, where there appear both rel. **-n-** and **-d-**.

**con-ring**, *I bind, fasten*, sg. 3 **conrig**; pret. sg. 3 **conreraig**, pass. **conrecht**; perf. sg. 3 **conárrig** (= **con-ad-reraig**), pass. **conárracht** (with double **r** from the active); fut. sg. 2 **conriris**, pass. **conrirastar**; pres. subj. sing. 1 **courías**; verb. noun **cuimrech** n.

**con-tuili**, *sleeps*, enclit. **-cotlai**; pret. sg. 3 **contuil**, **-cotail**; perf. sg. 3 **conatil** (**con-ad-tuil**); verb. noun **cotlud**, g. **cotulto**, m.

**cor**, g. **cuir**, m. *a covenant, agreement*.

**corcrae**, *purple*.

**corrici**, *as far as*. It is **cor-rici**, *until thou reachest*, petrified into a prepositional phrase.

**cosc**, g. **coisc**, n. *reprimanding*; verb. n. of **con-sècha**.

**coscor**, g. **coscair**, m. *triumph*.

**cose**, *up to this, hitherto*.

**coss**, g. **coisse**, f. *foot*.

**cotlud**, g. **cotulto**, m. *sleep*, verb. noun of **contuili**, *sleeps*.

**crann**, g. **cruinn**, n. (later m.) *tree*.

**críde**, g. **crídi**, n. *heart*.

**crích**, g. **críche**, f. (1) *furrow*, (2) *boundary*, (3) *territory*.

**crichid**, comparative **crichidiu**, an adjective of which the precise connotation is uncertain. Cf. Thesaurus Palæohibernicus II. 292. **is crichidiu de**, p. 29, seems to mean approximately *it is the greater achievement*.

**cró**, *eye (of a needle)*.

**cróebach**, *bushy*.

**crom-sciath**, m. *a curved shield*.

**cruth**, g. **crotha**, m. *form*. Dat. in **chruth-sin**, *in that way, thus*.

**cúan**, g. **cúanae**, f. *litter*.

**Cá-chulaind**, g. **Conculaind**, *Culann's Hound, Cuchulinn*.

**cuimse**, *properly adjusted, equable*. **cuimse** is part. pass. of **con-midiur**, *I adjust, determine*; pret. sg. 3 **con-mídair**; perf. sg. 1 **conammadar** (**con-ad-mídar**), pass. **conaimess**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **conmestar**; verb. noun **commus**, g. **coimse**, m. (1) *adjustment*, e.g. **fri commus a mbésa acus a císá dóib**, *to adjust their customs and their taxes for them*, LU. 129b29, **céin bes i comus coirp 7 anme**, lit. *as long as he is in proper adjustment of body and soul* (i.e. with

body and soul harmoniously united), Cambray Homily, Thes. Pal.-hib. II. 244; *béim co commus*, a properly regulated stroke, hence (2) power.

*cuiriur*, *I put, place*, etc.; pret. sg. 3 *corastar*; perf. sg. 3 *rolá*; fut. (supplied from *foceird*) sg. 3 *focicherr*; pres. subj. sg. 3; enclit. *-corathar*, verb. noun *cor. nícon-fóicherr cor dia chinn*, *he will not stir his head*; cf. *ní rala cor de*, *it did not stir*, YBL. 9a29; *connách-bói cor do chor de*, *so that it could not stir*, YBL. 10a31.

*cuirm*, g. *cormae*, n. *beer*.

*cúl*, g. *cúil*, m. *back*.

*cúl*, g. *cúle*, f. *corner, recess*. *Cúl Sibrille, Kells*, according to a note of the scribe.

*cúl*ad, f. *poll (of the head)*. The dual *dí chúlaid* is used of *the back of the head*, cf. also the plural *fort chulatha*, Thesaurus Palæohibernicus II. 249. In LU. 86a3 occurs the phrase *co clais a dá chúl*ad, *to the hollow of his polls*.

*culén*, g. *culiúin*, *culióin*, m. *whelp*.

*culenn*, g. *culinn*, *holly*.

*culpatach*, *hooded*, from *culpait*, *hood*.

*cuman*, *recollection*. *is cuman lemm*, *I remember*.

*cumut*. *a chumut na ocht mbera aili*, *the same with the other eight spits*. Cf. Sg. 161b5, Thesaurus Palæohibernicus II., 167, 27 with note.

*curach*, g. *curaig*, m. *a boat*.

*Cú-rói*, g. *Conrói*, n. pr. m. *Curoi*.

*-d-*, a particle found after *cia*, *though*, and *ma*, *if*, when followed by an indicative—e.g. *ce nu-d-sluindi*, *though it signifies*; *cia ro-d-bátar*, *though they have been*; *ci as-id-biur-sa*, *though I say*; *ma nu-d-techtid*, *if ye have*; *ma ru-d-bait-sius*, *if I have baptized*; *ma do-d-ruménatar*, *if they have*

*thought*; **ceni-d-léici**, *though it does not permit*; **ceni-d-accam-ni**, *though we do not see*; **mani-d-chretid**, *if ye do not believe*. This **-d-** is not added if there be an infixed pronoun. Sometimes in the O. Ir. glosses it is not inserted in a compound verb after **cia** and **ma**. In the Mid. Ir. period it had disappeared.

**dá**, *two*. **dá** aspirating is used in nom. and acc. masc. and in gen. masc. and fem., **dí** aspirating in nom. acc. fem., **dá n-** eclipsing in nom. acc. and gen. neut., **dib n-** eclipsing in the dat. of all genders.

**dá—deac**, *twelve*.

**dabach**, g. **daibche**, f. *vat*.

**dag-**, **deg-**, *good*, only in composition with a following noun—e.g. **dag-duine**, **deg-duine**, *a good man*; **dag-gnám**, *a good deed*.

**dáig**, **dág**, **déig**, **dég**, (1) nominal preposition with gen., *because of*; **dáig ar n-indile**, *because of our cattle*; (2) conjunction followed by relative **-n-**, e.g. **dég ro-m-bu**, *because he was*. Also with **fo**: **fodáig**, **fodéig**, in the same sense.

**daimim**, *I grant, allow*; pret. sg. 3 **dámair**, pl. **damnatar**; perf. sg. 3 **rodámair**; pass. **rodét**; fut. sg. 1 **-didem**, sg. 2 **-didmae**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **damaid**, **-dama**. **inn-didmae th'anacul**, lit. *will you allow your protection?* i.e. *will you yield and take your life?*

**dairgdig**, dat. of **dairg-thech** = **tech darach**, *house of oak?*

**dál**, g. **dálae**, f. *assembly, meeting, rendezvous*.

**daltae**, g. **daltai**, m. *fosterling, pupil*.

**dam**, g. **daim**, m. *ox*. **dam allaid** (also without **allaid**), *stag*.

**damnae**, *material*; **damnae láich**, *the material of a warrior*.

**damnaim**, *I subdue*. **damainti** = **damnaid-i**, *subdues him* (sc. the stag).

**dano**, *also, then, moreover*.

dástir, used impersonally with imm, *is mad, wild*. rodássed imna eochu, *the horses have become wild*.

de, prep. with dat., aspirating, *from, of*; de, *from him, from it*; dí, *from her*; dínn, *from us*; diib, *from them*.

de, *from it*, after a comparative corresponds in sense to Eng. *the*—e.g. mó de, *the greater*; messa de, *the worse*. In Mid. Ir. the two words are written together móte, messaité (where t expresses unaspirated d), whence Mod. Ir. móide, etc. In expressions like Mod. Ir. ní truimide loch an lacha, de is repeated with the noun in Old Ir.—e.g. robtar erdarcu de dind ulc doratad forru, *they were the more famous from the evil that had been inflicted on them*. But in Mid. Ir. the modern construction appears—e.g. ropo mó de in firt-sa do dénam, *it was the greater for the working of this miracle*, in a note on Broccan's hymn, l. 74.

de. cia de, *which of the two*. Cf. cechtar de, *each of the two*; nechtar de, *one of the two*.

déad (díad), *end*; see i ndegaid.

debuid, g. debtha, f. strife.

dech, *best*; superl. of maith.

dechrad, *fury*. Cf. la dechrad inna cless LU. 73a12, and rodechrad impu, *they became furious* LL. 405b50.

-dechus, see tíagu.

décsiú, see do-éccu.

déinmech, p. 13, *active* (?).

deithbir, *right, proper*.

del chliss, one of Cuchulinn's weapons, but what it was is not clear. cliss is the gen. of cless *feat*. deil is found in the sense of *a rod*, cf. Irische Texte III. i. 274. The gen. deled appears in cor deled, one of Cuchulinn's feats. Cf. dobér-sa mo láim fon deil cliss dó .i. fon n-ubull n-athlegtha n-farnaide, 7 tecéma i llaínd a scéith 7 i llaínd a étain, 7 béraid comthrom inn ubaill da inchind

*tria chuladaig, I shall put my hand to the del chliss, to wit to the apple of refined iron, and it will light upon the front of his shield and the front of his forehead, and it will carry a portion of brain equal to the apple through the back of his head, LL. 66b29.*

**delg**, g. **delge**, n. *thorn, pin.*

**Delgae**, g. **Delgan**, *Delgu.*

**dénom**, see **do-gnú.**

**deog**, g. **dige**, f. *drink.*

**deórad**, g. **deóraid**, m. *outlaw.* **bid lám deóraid dó**, *it will be an outlaw's hand to him*, evidently a proverbial expression.

**-derbai**, **-derban**, see **do-ror-ban.**

**dercaid**, g. **dercado** m. *a watchman.*

**-dercastar**, from **de-ro-écastar**, 3 sg. pres. subj. pass. of **doécu**, *I see*, with infixed **-ro-**.

**derg-intled**, *red insertion (interweaving).* Another form of the phrase is **co ndergintslaid**, cf. *Ir. Text. III. i 264*, *Zimmer, Celt. Zeitschr. III. 295.*

**-dérn**, **-dérnae**, see **do-gnú.**

**-dersaige**, 2 sg. pres. subj. of **díuschi** q. v. **nímdersaige**, &c., *do not awake me for a few (or for one man), awake me, however, for a company.* It may be noted that in expressing command **ro-** appears in the subjunctive only in compound verbs (and in the copula) and only in prohibition.

**Día**, g. **Dé**, m. *God.*

**dia n-**, conjunction, (1) *if*, with subjunctive mood, (2) *when*, with preterite indicative.

**díardain** (**díardan**) (?), p. 34, seems to come from **ordan**, *dignity*, with the negative **dí-**, and to mean *contempt*, **acht nammá**, &c., *provided thou dost not treat his words with contempt.*

**dianid**, *to whom is.*

**dí-chennad**, *beheading*.

**dí-chleth**, **díchlithe**, *f. hiding*, verbal noun **do-celim**, *I hide*.

**-dichtheth**, *was able to go*; see s. v. **ro-** (3). **ní dichthim**, *I cannot go*, perfective present corresponding to perf. **docuaid**; see s. v. **ro-** (3).

**didem**, **didmae**, see **daimim**.

**didiu** (= **di-šuidiu**), *then*.

**dí-guin**, *g. díguin*, *violating a person's honour*; verb. n. of **do-guin**; cf. **is diguin do-m-gonar imáib**, LU. 20a25.

**dín**, *protection*.

**dindgnae**, *g. dindgnai*, *m. height, fortified height*.

**dingaib**, see **do-ingaib**.

**dírge**, *f. straightness*; abstract noun from **díriuch**, *straight*.

**dirsan**, *woe*.

**díscer**, *fierce, nimble*. **cissí ślabrae in díscer-sa thall**, *what herd is that, the nimble one yonder?* For the adjective with the article following the noun, cf. **huas mo lebrán ind línech**, Thesaurus Palæohibernicus II. 290.

**disíu** (later **adiu** with **a-** from **anall**) *on this side*. **disíu 7 anall**, *on this side and on that*; cf. Thesaurus Palæohibernicus II. 127, 34.

**di-šuidiu**, *from that, thence*.

**dítíu**, *g. dítén*, *f. covering, protection*; verb. noun of **do-eim**, *covers, protects*.

**diúscart** (2 sg. ipv. of a compound **di-od-scart-**), *remove*.

**díuschi**, (**di-od-sech-**), *awakes*: perf. sg. 3 **dorfúsaig** (which implies a pret. **díusaig**), **-dersaig**. See **-dersaige**.

**-dn-**, infixed pron. of 3 sg. masc., in verbal form with relative sense; neut. **-d-** (aspirating); fem. and pl. **-da-**. The **d** forms are also used non-relatively after certain preposi-

tions: **con-** (for which is substituted **cot-**), **for-**, **frith-**. The corresponding non-relative forms are m. sg., **-an-** (after **ní -n-**), neut. **-a-** aspirating (after **ní** the pron. is revealed only by the aspiration), fem. and pl. **-an-**. In **no-s-gaib-seom cach n-óenlíathróit**, p. 3, the infixed pron. anticipates the following acc. ; in **rafetamar** (if it be not a corruption of **rofetamar**), the infixed neut. pron. anticipates the following clause.

**do**, prep. with dat., aspirating, *to*, with affixed pron. 3 sg. masc. or neut. **dó**, fem. **dí**, pl. **dóib**, with possessive **dia**. **gudid dia máthair**, *he beseeches his mother*. **is di Ultaib dó**, *he is of Ulster*; after the copula, with a pronominal subject, this is the regular form of expression when the predicate is not a noun or an adjective. Compare the following examples—(1) **is DÍA som domsa**, *He is God to me*; **air immi ardu-ni de**, *for we are the higher*. (2) **ónd Athir dó**, *He is of the Father*. (3) **is úadib Críst**, *Christ is from them*.

**do**, *thy*; before a noun beginning with a vowel **t**, also with aspiration **th**; after a prep. **t**, e.g., **dot**, **it**, etc.

**dó**, after a verb of motion, *thither*. **ní madlodmar dó**, *would that we had not gone thither*. Expressions like **lotar dó** are common; also without a verb, e.g., **dó duit**, *thither to thee*, i.e., *go thither*. It has developed from the prep. **do** with an affixed pronoun.

**do-adbat**, **tadbat**, *shows*; perf. sg. 3 **doárbuid**, pass. **doárfas**; **do-m-árfas**, *appeared to me*; past subj. sg. 3 **doaidbsed**; verb. n. **taidbsiu**, g. **taidbsen**, f.

**do-aidlea** (**do-ad-ella**), *approaches, assails*.

**do-airn-gir**, **tairn-gir**, *promises*; perf. sg. 1 **dorairngiurt**, sg. 3 **dorairngert**, pass. **dorairngred**; fut. pl. 3 **-tairngé-rat**; verb. noun **tairngire n**.

**do-bideim**, *I throw*. When the accent falls on the preposition, **r** appears for **d**, e.g., verb. noun **díbirciud**.

**do-biur**, *I bring*, enclit. **-tabur**; pret. sg. 3 **dobert**; perf. sg. 3 **douice**, **douco**, **-tucc**; pret. pass. **dobreth**; perf. pass. **douccad**, **-tuccad**; fut. sg. 1 **dobér**, **-tibér**; pres. subj. sg. 1 **dober**; subj. corresponding to the perf., sg. 1 **tuc**; verb. noun **tabart** f. In the sense of *I give*, **dobiur** has a perf. act. **dorat**, pass. **doratad**, with the corresponding subj. sg. 1 **dorat**.

**docóid**. see **tíagu**.

**do-cuirethar**, (1) *puts, throws*; (2) *takes to himself, invites*; pret. sg. 3 **docorastar**, **-tochrastar**; perf. in sense (1) sg. 3 **dorala**, **dorala**, **-tarla**, pass. **doralad**; perf. in sense (2) **dorochoirestar**; fut. in sense (1) pl. 3 **-dichret** (from **-cerd-**); fut. in sense (2) sg. 1 **docuirifar**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **docorathar**; past subj. sg. 3 **docorad**, **-tochrad**; **ní tochrad glieid**, *he should not have fought*; verb. noun in sense (1) **tochur**, in sense (2) **tochui riud**. In Irish a transitive verb with an infixed pronoun may have an intransitive or passive sense. Thus, **d-a-cuirethar**, *he comes*; cf. **to-s-cuirethar** . . . **dochum tíre**, *they come to land*, LU. 85b14; **do-t-rala**, *thou hast come*, Reeves' Adamnan, p. 266; **con-did-tarla sechae**, *until he passes it*, Wb. 24a17; cf. also LL. 4b32, Rev. Celt. vi. 183, xiv. 245. The compound is also used intransitively—e.g. **docorastar fair dul**, *it befalls him to go*, LL. 248a24, for which YBL. 50a6 has **dorala for dul**, *it befell him to go*. Scotch Gaelic, **tachair**, *happen*; Mod. Ir. **thárla**, Scotch Gaelic, **thàrladh**, *happened*.

**dochum n-**, *to*, a prepositional phrase followed by the gen., or preceded by a possessive—e.g. **a dochum**, *to him*; Mod. Ir. **chun**.

**do-cumlai** (**to-com-ud-lu-?**), *sets forth*; verb. noun **tochomlud**.

**do-éccu** (**di-en-cíu**), *I see*; **d-an-écci**, *sees him*; pret. sg. 3 **doécachae**; perf. sg. 3 **dorécachae**; perf. pass. **dorécas**; fut. sg. 3 **duécigi**; pres. subj. sg. 2 **doécaither**; verb. noun **décsiú** f.

**do-ecmalla**, **-tecmalla**, *collects*; verb. noun **tecmallad**. In Mid. Ir. with methathesis **teclamad**; Mod. Ir. **teaglamadh**.

**do-ellaim** (from **di-ell-**), *turn aside*; verb. noun **diall n.**

**do-érig** (**di-ess-reg-**), *strips, lays bare, abandons*; perf. sg. 3 **doréracht**; fut. sg. 1 **doérus**; verb. noun **déirge**. **doérig dia glainíni corrici a hóu**, *he lays bare from his jaw to his ear*.

**do-essa**, p. 21, 3 sg. pres. ind. of a verb of which I have no further instance. Something like *traverse* would suit the context.

**do-etarrat** (**to-etar-reth-**), *reaches, seizes*; pret. sg. 3 **doetarraid**; perf. pass. **doretarracht** (from another root); pres. subj. sg. 2 **-tetarraís**; verb. noun **tetarracht**. It will be seen that two distinct roots unite to form the paradigm.

**do-fil**, *is at hand*.

**do-fur-gaib** (**to-air-gab-**), *brings out*; perf. sg. 3 **dorurgab**; sec. fut. sg. 3 **-tureébad**; verb. noun **terebál**. In **dofurgaib** the **f** is due to the analogy of compounds, beginning with **to-fo-**, **to-for-**, which in enclisis became **to-**, **tór-**, **túar-**. Similarly to the enclit. **-túargab** (**to-od-gab-**), *raised*, was formed an orthotonic **dofúargab**, to **-túasilci** (**to-od-solg-**), *opens*, an orthotonic **do-fúasilci**, and similarly in many other compounds.

**dofrithisi**, *again*. See **afrithisi**.

**do-gnú**, *I do*; enclit. **-dénim**; pret. sg. 3 **digéni**, later **dogéni**; perf. sg. 3 **dorigéni** (for **\*do-rogéni** under the influence of **digéni**), **-dergéni**; pret. pass. **dogníth**; perf. pass. **dorónad** (**di-ro-gníth**), **-dernad**; fut. sg. 1 **dogén**, **-digén**; subj. sg. 1 **dognéu**, **-dén** (with infixed **-ro-** **-dern**), sg. 3 **dogné**, **-déna**; verb. noun **dénom**, g. **dénmo m.**

**do-greinn**, *overtakes*. **eo togrennitís**, *so that they continued to overtake*.

**do-gréss**, *always*.

**dóig**, *likely*.

**do-in-chosaig** (**to-ind-com-sech-**), *instructs*; 3 sg. impf. **doin-choiscead**; perf. sg. 3 **dorinchoisc**, and perhaps **doindar-chosaig**; verb. noun **tinchosc**.

**do-ingaib** (di-ind-gab-), *repels, wards off*; 2 sg. ipv. **dingaib**; verb. noun **dingbál**.

**do-intái** (to-ind-sói), *turns*; verb. n. **tintúd**, g. **tintúda**, m.

**do-léici**, *throws, lets down*. **t-al-léici inna sléchtain**, *he prostrates himself*.

**do-mathi**, *threatens*; ipv. sg. 2 **tomaid**; verb. noun **tomad**, g. **tomtho**.

**do-mel** (to-mel-), *consumes, spends, enjoys*; perf. sg. 1 **doro-mult**; verb. noun **tomalt f**.

**domun**, g. **domuin**, m. *world*.

**donn**, *dun, brown*.

**do-nochtaim**, *I lay bare, uncover*; verb. noun **dínochtad**.

**donté**, *he shall come there*, from **do-n-d-té**, with infixed neut. pron.: see **dotiág**.

**doraid**, *difficult*.

**dorala**, enclit. **-tarla**, *came, came to pass, happened*: see **do-cuirethar**.

**dorascrad**, see under **ro-** (3).

**dorat**, **dorata**d, see **do-biur**.

**dorataile**, p. 42, from **do-ro-ataile**, cf. **lase donatalefe**, g. **cum delenueris**, Ml. 69c6; **duatalictis**, g. **fouebantur**, Ml. 130c19, further Ml. 138a7, 144c6. Here the verb carries with it the sense of *covering*; cf. **do-ssn-ailgi Patraic fo 6enbrut**, *Patrick covered them tenderly under one mantle*, Trip. L. 152.

**dorchae**, *dark*.

**do-r-étlaistir**, *took away*. Cf. **tétlaithir a chranda d6**, *his spears are taken out to him*, Ir. Texte II. 1, 177; **tlethar .i. foxal**, *taking away*, O'Davoren, p. 470 (No. 1529); **tlenamain .i. doetlo**, ib., p. 474 (No. 1553); **tletid**, "*they take away*," O'Donovan, Suppl.

**doreg**, see **do-tiág**.

do-riadain, *I ride forward*, sg. 3 dorét. Cf. LU. 85a22, YBL. 94b35.

dorn, g. duirn, m. *fist, handful*. fichis dornaib de seems to mean *it boiled with bubbles as big as fists therefrom*.

dorochair, see do-tuit.

do-roich, doroig (to-ro-siag-), *comes*; perf. sg. 1 and 3, doroacht. ní do bíad doroachtamar, *it is not thy food that we have come for*.

dorónad, see do-gnú.

do-ror-ban, *hinders*, enclit. -derban; pret. sg. 3 dororbai, -derbai; fut. sg. 1 dororbiu; verb. n. derbaid.

dorotsad, see do-tuit.

dorus, n. *door*; n. pl. doirseá, v. pl. doirseá, acc. pl. dorus, Ml. 46a; in Mid. Irish it becomes masc. and passes over into the *o* declension, g. sg. and n. pl. doruis. i ndorus, *in front of, before*.

do-scara (= to-scar-), *overthrows*, enclit. -tasca. Mid. Ir. trascaim.

do-sói, -tóí, *turns*. tóí forsna eochu, *turn the horses!* Cf. dosói in t-ara forsín carpat, LU. 55a36.

do-srenga, *pulls*, enclit. -tairnge; verb. noun tarrang.

do-tiag, *I come*, enclit. -táig, sg. 3 and pl. 2 dotéit, -táet, ipv. sg. 3 and pl. 2 táet; pret. sg. 3 doluid, -tuilid; perf. sg. 3 dodechuid, -tuidchid; pret. pass.<sup>1</sup> doeth; perf. pass. dodechos, -tuidches; fut. sg. 1 doreg; sg. 3 -terga; sec. fut. sg. 3 -tergad; pres. subj. sg. 3 dotéi, -tái; subj. corresponding to the perf., pres. sg. 3 dodecha, past sg. 3 dodichsed, -tuidchissed; verbal noun tuidecht f.

<sup>1</sup> For examples of this form see LU. 68a20 (facs. doet), 68a27 (facs. dóeth), YBL. 27b23, 30.

**do-tuit**, enclit. **-tuit**, *falls*; pret. sg. 3 **docer**; perf. sg. 3 **dorochair**; fut. sg. 3 **dotóith** (from *\*to-to-tithutst*), enclit. **-tóith** (from *\*to-tithutst*); pl. 3 **dotóithsat**; **-tóithsat**; sec. fut. sg. 3 **dotóithsad**, **-tóithsad**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **dototh** (from *\*to-to-tutst*); pl. 3 enclit. **-todsat**; past subj. sg. 1 **dotodsain**; sg. 3, with infixed **-ro-**, **dorotsad**; verb. noun **tothim** n. (later **tuitim**, under the influence of **tuit**, &c.). The root seems to be *tud-*; in enclisis the compound is *to-tud-*, in orthotonesis *to-to-tud-*. In Mid. Ir. **dotuit**, &c., give place to **dofuit**, &c.

**drisiuc**, p. 38, meaning uncertain: see Wi. TBC., p. 247.

**droch**, g. **droich**, m. *wheel*; acc. pl. **drochu**.

**druí**, g. **druad**, m. *druid*, *wizard*.

**druidecht**, g. **druidechtae**, f. *the druid's art*, *magic*.

**druimm**, g. **drommo**, **dromma**, n. *back*.

**drús**, g. **drúse**, f., p. 34, from the context seems to mean something like *violence* or *vehemence*. Cf. **baithi di drúis 7 tairpthigi**, *such was his vehemence (?) and his violence*, YBL. 48a12. **drús** would be a regular abstract formation from an adj. **drúth**, which probably gives **drúth**, *fool*. Cf. also Welsh *drud*, *violent*, *furious*, *vehement*.

**dúib 7 Cúchulaind**, *to thee and Cuchulinn*. Two things are noteworthy here. (1) The idiomatic plural **dúib**, lit. *to you (two)*, (*thyself*) and *Cuchulinn*; cf. **dúnni et Barnaip**, *for me and Barnabas*, Wb. 10d1, Thesaurus Palæohibernicus I. 563, with note. (2) The nom. **Cúchulaind**, cf. **indib 7 a cétnide**, Sg. 188a6, and Thesaurus Palæohibernicus I. 234, note k. The oblique case is also permissible —e.g. **etarru 7 in gréin**, Ml. 112a8.

**dul**, (1) *going*, serves as a verb. noun to **tíagu**; (2) *way*, *turn*; in **dul-so**, *this time*.

**dún**, g. **dúne**, n. *fort*.

**dúnad**, g. **dúnaid**, n. (1) *encampment*, (2) *army*.

**dúnaim**, *I shut*.

**dús** (= *do fíus*), lit. *to learn*, introduces an indirect question.  
**dús inn-**, *to learn whether, if perchance*.

**du-thain**, *shortlived, transitory*; the opposite of **su-thain**.

**ebéltair**, *will be reared*. As this verb does not occur in the O. Ir. glosses, its history is obscure. It is *possible* that **ebal-** originally served as the future stem of **alim**, *I rear*, and that **ebéltair** is a transformation of **ebaltair** after the model of the **é** future. But, in the absence of further evidence, it is impossible to arrive at a certain conclusion.

**ech**, g. **eich**, acc. pl. **eochu**, m. *horse*.

**écen**, f. *necessity*; **is écen**, *it is necessary*; **écin**, *indeed*.

**éclind**, *peril*. Cf. **ar cech n-éiclind bas eslinn**, *against every peril which is dangerous*, Sanctan's Hymn, l. 15; **atá Conchobar a n-éiglinn**, *Irische Texte II. 2, 141*, where another text has **éigin**.

**ecnae**, *visible*.

**é-comlonn** (**an-comlonn**), *an unequal contest, a fight against odds*.

**echrad**, collective fem., *horses*.

**écraite**, f. *enmity*; abstract noun from **écrae** (**an-carae**), *enemy*.

**echtrae**, *adventure*. **Loch Echtrae**, lit. *lake of adventures*.

**-écus**, 1 sg. pres subj. of **ad-fét**.

**ed**, p. 14, = Mod. Irish **iseadh**, *yes*.

**Eda**, gen. of proper name, The nom. is probably **Id**, a name which is found in *Triip. Life*, p. 94, and in *Martyrology of Donegal*, p. 194.

**éit**, f. *flock*.

**elae**, **ela**, g. **elai**, m. *swan*.

**ém**, *indeed, truly*.

**én**, g. **eóin**, **eúin**, m. *bird*.

**enech**, see **ainech**.

**eó**, g. **íach**, m. *salmon*.

**erchomal**, a *spancel*, according to Cormac s.v. **langfiter**, applied to what shackles the fore-feet of a horse. The **id erchomail** seems to have been the part which went round the leg.

**erngad**, see **ar-gnú**.

**érim** (**ess-réim**), g. **érmae**, n. *coursing, driving*. **dagérim**, a *good coursing*.

**'Eriu**, g. **'Erenn**, d. **'Ere**, **'Erinn**, f. *Ireland*.

**-ermaissim**, *I attain*. Cf. **tuisled hó ermaissiu fírinne**, *to fall from reaching* (i.e. *to fail to reach*) *the truth*, **MI. 2d5**. In the glosses the primitive verb **armidiur** is used in this sense, the derivative **ermaissim** does not occur.

**er-nocht**, *stark-naked*.

**err**, g. **erred**, m. *warrior* (*fighting in a chariot*).

**ersoilethe**, *open*, past part. pass of **arosailci** *opens* (**air-od-solg-**).

**er-uath**, (**air + úath**), *terror*.

**esclu**. **ar esclu**, p. 20, *for an expedition* (?). It seems to be dat. of a noun of which I have no other instance. Or can it be a compound of **clú**, *fame*?

**éssi**, pl., *reins*.

**essomun**, *truce*.

**ess-reg-**, lit. *raise*, with infixed pron., before which **ad-** is substituted for **ess-**, *arise*. Pres. sing. 1, **atomriug**, *I arise*, sg. 3, **atreig**; **atraig**, *he arises*; **atareig**, **ataraig**, *she arises*, pl. 3, **ataregat**, *they arise*; pret. sing. 3, **atrecht**, **atracht**, *he arose*; future sg. 1, **atomres**; verb. noun **éirge** n. But if the accent falls on the prep., then are found forms in which no infixed pron. is apparent, e.g., ipv. sg. 2, **érig**; pret. sg. 3, **conérracht**.

**étach**, g. **étaig**, n. pl. **étaige**, n. *dress*.

**étadaim**, **-étaim**, (**en-ted**), *I obtain*; pret. and perf. sg. 3, **-étade**, **-étad**, pass. **éas**; subj. pres. pass. **-étar**; fut. pass. **étastar**; sec. fut. pass. sg. 3 **-étaste**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **-étada**, **-éta**; verb. noun **ét**. In O. Ir. **étadaim** is always enclitic. The corresponding orthotonic forms come from **ad-cotadaim**, **ad-cotaim** (**ad-con-ted**-). From **étaim** has come Mod. Ir. **féadaim**. So **ní étaim dano techt sech nechtar in dá roth** would best be translated by *I cannot go past either of the two wheels*.

**etar**, **eter**, prep. with acc. *between*, with affixed pron. of 2 pl. **etruib**. **etir 7 a brat**, *between him and his mantle*.

**etar-bíad**, p. 10, would seem to be 3 sg. sec. fut. of a verb **etar-ban-** or **etar-ben-**, *bring to completion*; but I have no other instance of the word.

**etar—ocus** = Mod. Ir. **idir—agus**, *both—and*.

**etarphort**, p. 17, an adverb of uncertain meaning, *meanwhile*(?): see Wi. TBC. pp. 723, 826.

**eter**. **connárbo eter leó a nglúasacht**, *so that they were unable to move*. Cf. **lasinn-etir** *who is able*, Book of Ballymote 460b32, **ní hetear le tiachtan** *she cannot go*, ib. 461b41. The history of the word, and in particular its relation to Mod. Ir. **éidir**, **féidir**, is obscure to me. It is not improbable that the modern forms have arisen from the admixture of two words originally distinct.

**etir**, **eter**, *at all*.

**eú**, *a brooch*.

**faebor**, g. **faebuir**, *edge*.

**faebraige**, f. *sharpness*; abstract noun from **faebrach**, *edged*, from **faebar**, *edge*.

**fail**: **i fail**, *beside*, followed by gen.

**fannall**, g. **fainle**, f. *swallow*.

**fárcab**, from **fo-ro-ad-gab**, 1 sg. pres. subj. of **foácaib**, *leaves*, with infixed **-ro-**.

**far n-**, **bar n** = *your*.

**fás**, *empty*.

**fáthi**, p. 42, *mantle*? Cf. LL. 119a35 **et rogab fathi immi**. in **cétna fathi rogab immi**, **romaid fair**, **co torchair a delg asa láim**. Conid and atbert Cúchulaind: "ní bidba brat beres robud, is bidba delg athchummas chness," where **fathi** is synonymous with **brat**.

**feb**, g. **febe**, f. *distinction, excellence*. In **feib ocus indil**, it seems to mean *goods, property*.

**fecht** (= Welsh *gwaith*), g. **fechtae**, f. (1) *warlike expedition, fight*, (2) *course, time*. **fecht n-and**, *once upon a time*. **ind fecht-sa** and **in fecht-sa**, *now*. From **in fechtsa** came in Mid. Ir. **ifechtsa**, **fechtsa**, whence by metathesis **ifesta**, **feستا**, whence Mod. Ir. **feasta**.

**fechtnaige**, f. *prosperity*, from **fechtnach**, *prosperous*.

**féin**, *self*. In O. Ir. different forms are found in different persons; sg. 1 **féin**, **fadéin** (Ml.), **céin**; sg. 2 **féin**, **fadéin** (Ml.); sg. 3 m. **fadessin**, **fessin**, f. **fadisin** (Ml.), **feisine**, **féisne**, **feisne**, **feissin**, **féisin** (all in Sg.); pl. 1, **fesine**, **fanisin**; pl. 2 **fadéisne**, **féisne**, **fadisin**; pl. 3 **fadeisine**, **fadéisne**, **fadesin** (Sg.), **féissne**, **feisne**, **feissin** (Sg.), **cadesin**. As the mark of length is not regularly added, much weight cannot be laid on its absence in some of these instances.

**felmacc**, g. **felmaicc**, m. *pupil*.

**femmur**, g. **femmair**, *seaweed*.

**féne**, i. *waggon*.

**Féni**, pl. *the Fene*, a class designation of which the precise meaning is uncertain. **óaic Féne** is a term for *warriors*, cf. St. Paul Poems l. 6; YBL. 58a37.

**fénnid**, m. *a warrior*. The **fénnid** here seems to have been a sort of reever at the head of a band of fighters (**fían**). Cf. LL. 106a8, **fénnid amnas i nHérind intansin .i.** Cathbad mac Rossa a ainm. **sech ba drui-side ba fénnid. luid-side dino cúaird fénnidecta hi crícha Muman. issed doralá-side cona féin do thig a haiti-si .i. ingine Echach. Orta leiss issind oenaidchi a dá haite déc na hingine, 7 niconfess cia roort in n-orggain.**

**feótar**, see **foaim**.

**fer**, g. **fir**, m. *man*.

**feraim**, *I pour, give*. **ferais snechtae**, *it poured snow, it snowed*.  
**ferais fáilti**, *he gave welcome*.

**ferann**, g. **ferainn**, *land*.

**ferdatu**, g. **ferdatad**, m. *manhood*.

**ferenn**, m. *girdle*; acc. pl. **fernu**.

**fert**, f. seems from the context synonymous with **fertas**, *shaft of a chariot*. Cf. **eter dí fert in charpait siar**, *Irische Texte II., 2, 242*.

**fertas**, g. **feirtse**, f. *shaft of a chariot*, of which there was one on either side, projecting also behind.

**fertas**. In **for fertais Locha Echtrae**, **fertas** seems to denote a *bas* or *bank* of sand running across the lake. Cf. *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, p. 92.

**fescor**, *evening*.

**feta**, p. 42, meaning obscure. Cf. **féta**, *Ir. T. II. 2, 132*.

**fethar**, see **siur**.

**fethim**, *I attend to*.

**fiach**, g. **féich**, m. *debt*.

**Fíachu**, g. **Fiachach**, *Fiachu*.

**fiad**, prep. with dat., *aspirating, before, in presence of*.

**fiadae**, *before him*.

**fial**, *generous, modest, noble*; compar. **féliu**.

**fchim**, *I boil*.

**fid**, g. **fedo**, **feda**, m. *wood*.

**fidchell**, g. **fidchille**, f. *a game of the nature of draughts*.

**find**, *white*.

**Findabair**, g. **Findabrach**, f. *Findabair*.

**findruine**, f. (?) *some whitish metal, in value between bronze and gold*. According to Mr. Coffey, it is bronze plated with silver, of which many specimens have been found.

**finnae**, *a hair*.

**fiur**, see **siur**.

**fius**, see **ro-fetar**.

**flaith**, g. **flatho**, f. (1) *sovereignty*, (2) *in the concrete, sovereign*. In Mod. Ir. **flaith** has become restricted to the latter sense, and has changed its gender.

**fled**, g. **flede**, f. *feast*.

**fo**, prep. with dat. and acc., *under, throughout*. **fo thúaid**, *to the north*. With art. **fond**, **fonn-**, neut. acc. **foan-**, pl. **fonaib**, **fona**; with suffixed pron. of 3 sg. masc. **fou**, **foo**, **fóí**.

**fo-acaib** (**fo-ad-gab-**), *leaves*; enclit. **-fácaib**, also used in orthotonic position; pret. sg. 3 **fácab**, **fácib**; perf. sg. 3 **forácab**, **forácaib**, **-farcab**; perf. pass. **forácbad**, **-farcbad**; verb. noun **fácál**. In **foácaib**, **forácab**, etc., the **á** has been introduced from the contracted forms **fácaib**, etc.

**foaim**, *I sleep, pass the night*; pret. pl. 3 **feótar**; verb. noun **feiss**.

**fobíth**, **fobíthin**, (1) nominal prep. with gen. *because of*, (2) conjunction, followed by relative n., *because*.

**fo-ceird**, *throws*; pret. sg. 3 **focairt**; perf. sg. 3 **rolá**; pret. pass. **focress**, perf. **rolaad**; fut. sg. 1 **focichurr**, enclit. **-fóichiurr**, sg. 3 **focicherr**, enclit. **-fóicherr**; pass. sg. 3 **focicherthar**, enclit. **-fóicherthar**; sec. fut. sg. 3 **focichred**, enclit. **-fóichred**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **foceirr**; pass. subj. sg. 3 **focerred**.

**fo-chen**, *welcome!*

**fo-cessat**, *they drag off*. Cf. **fo-t-ro-chess**, *Saltair na Rann*, 1746.

**fochétóir** (= **fo chét-óir**, *or time*), *at once*.

**fochlocht**, g. **fochlochta**, *some sort of waterplant*. Cf. **fothlacht**, *bibulca*, in Hogan's *Luibhleabhrán*.

**fodb**, g. **fuidb**, n. *arms, spoils*.

**fo-dálim**, *I divide, distribute*; verb. noun **fodail**, f.

**fo-érig** (**fo-ess-reg-**) seems to mean *rises to attack* (**f-an-érig**).

**fóessam**, g. **fóessama** (**fo-sessom**), *protection*, verb. noun of **fo-sissiur**, *I stand by*.

**fo-fera**, *causes*; perf. sg. 3 **forúar** (**fo-ro-fer**).

**fo-fúabair**, **fóbair**, **fúabair** (**fo-od-ber-**), *attacks, makes for*. **f-an-ópair**, *attacks him*.

**fo-fúar**, enclit. **-fúar**, *I found*; pass. **fofríth**, enclit. **-fríth**. Serves as the pret. and perf. to **fo-gaibim**.

**fogaid**, *edge (of a sword)*.

**fo-geir**, *heats*; pret. sg. 3 **fo-sn-gert**, *heated it*; verb. noun **fogerud**, g. **fogerrtha**, *Laws*.

**foglaimm**, g. **foglaimme**, n. *learning*: verb. noun of **fo-gliunn** (sg. 3 **fogleinn**), *I learn*.

**foichle**, *take care, take heed*; 3 sg. pres. ind. **fuciallathar**, g. *procurat* Ml. 114b3; **foichlid**, *care ye for!* Ml. 68a15; **forochlad**, *had been expected*, *Fiacc's Hymn* 15; **fochel-fatar**, *who shall care for*, Wb. 30d15.

**fóid**, **fáed**, f. *cry*.

**-fóilais**, see **fo-lung**.

**foiltne**, *a hair*.

**folach**, d. pl. **foilgib**, *hiding, hidden treasure*. Cf. *is and adfead dí cach folach forfolaich dia tharbugud in maic*, BB. 260a26.

**folc** (= Welsh *golch*), *g. foilce, a wash. anais co foilc 7 co fothraic*, lit. *he remained until a wash and a bath, i.e., until he had washed and bathed*. Cf. *fo nuamaisi figi 7 berth a 7 foilci 7 fothraicthi*, YBL. 37a31. Cf. also *folcaim, I wash*; verb. noun *folcud*.

**folkscaide**, *burnt (at the end)*, from *fo + loiscthe*, part. pass. of *loscaid, burns*.

**folmaisse** (?), *purposing, attempting*; e.g., *ic falmaisi a lecu purposing to abandon her*, LU. 52b9, *ac folmaisi a gona trying to wound him*, LL. 74a19. But *do folmaissiu a báis*, p. 12, *to have been almost slain*. Cf. *confolmaissiu derchoiniud, I almost despaired*, Ml. 50d8. For the development of meaning cf. *fúapair, attacks, sets to*, with Mod. Ir. *gur dhóbair go leagthí é, that he was near being knocked down*, Aesop ix.

**folúamain**, *flying, hovering (in air)*; seems to serve as verb. noun to *folúur, I fly*.

**fo-lugaim**, *I hide*; 3 sg. pres. ind. *folugi*; verb. noun *folach*.

**fo-lung**, *I support, endure*, sg. 3 *foloing, -fulaing*; perf. sg. 1 *focóemallag*, pl. 3 *focóimlachtar*; fut. sg. 1 *folilus, -fóilus*, sg. 2 *-fóilais*, sg. 3 *-fóil*, pass. *folilastar, -fóilastar*; sec. fut. sg. 1 *folilsainn, -fóilsainn*; subj. pres. sg. 1 *folós*, sg. 3 *foló, -ful*, past sg. 1 *folósainn*; verb. noun *fulang, fulach. f-al-loing-som-side, it endures him*.

**fomus** (*fo-mess*), *m. calculation*; cf. *béim co fomus, a properly calculated stroke*, one of Cuchulinn's feats.

**fonoim**, *I cook*; particip. pass. *fonaithe*; verb. noun *fuine*.

**for**, prep. with dat. and acc., *upon*; *fair, upon him, it; forn, upon us; forru* (acc.), *upon them*.

**for-aire**, *f. watching, sentry*.

**for-ben**, *cuts, wounds*; pret. sg. 3 *forbí, -forbai. ní forbai*, from *ní-n-forbai, he wounded him not as to his skin*.

**for-derg**, *very red, crimson*.

**forgab**, g. **forgaib**, m. *thrust*; **cét-forgab**, *first thrust*.

— **for-gemen**, m. *skin-covering*.

— **for-glíde**, *choice*; an adj. from **forglu**, *a choice*.

**for-gnú**, *I prepare*; pret. sg. 3 **-forgéni**.

**foriceim** (**fo-ro-icc-** or **for-icc-** ?), *I find*; **fo-m-ricfa-sa**, *thou wilt find me*; 3 pl. pres. **foreccat**; 3 pl. sec. fut. **-faire-bitis**.

**foroim én**, p. 41, seems to mean *fowling*. The dat. **forimim** points to a neut. **-n-** stem.

**fo-riuth**, *I help* (cf. Lat. *suc-curro*); pret. sg. 3 **foráith**, pl. 3 **foráthatar**; perf. sg. 3 **fororaid**; fut. sg. 3 **foré**.

**formach**, g. **formaig**, n. *increase*.

— **forlonn**, *overpowering*.

**forroim**, for **forruim**, 3 sg. pret. of **forruimi** (?) **-fuirmi**, *places, puts*, p. 38. But the obscurity of **drisiuc** makes the meaning of the verb also uncertain. Cf. Wi. TBC., pp. 247, 982.

**forrumai**, p. 3, *came* (?). Perhaps for **forrubai**, 3 sg. perf. of a verb akin to O. Ir. **dofórbán**, *pervenit*. Cf. **gaibthi remib in certán co forruim for dí leiss na gabra**, *the rag went before them till it came upon (?) the haunches of the mare*, LL. 285b50.

**for-tá**, *is upon*. **forbíad a ainm Hérinn**, *his name would be upon Ireland*. Cf. **conid a ainm-side fortá a mbélra-sa**, *so that it is his name which is on this tongue*, Book of Ballymote, 324a16.

— **fortge** (= **for-tugae**), f. *covering*.

**fossud a mullaig**, used of *the crown of the head*; but the precise force of **fossud** is uncertain. A similar phrase is **fosad a étain**, Ir. Text. II. 2, 242. Cf. also **foss-mullach** and **fossad-mullach**, Ir. Text. IV. 1, 406.

**fót**, g. **fóit**, m. *sod*.

**fothraic**, p. 26, *a bathing*. I have met it only in the phrase.  
cf. **fothraicim**, *I bathe*, verb. noun **fothrocu**, g. **fothraicthe**, m.

**fo thrí**, *thrice*.

**fri**, prep. with acc., *towards, against, (like) to, (along) with, (part) with*; **frimm**, *towards me*.

**fris-gair**, *answers*, enclit. **-frecair**; pret. sg. 3 **frisgart**; perf. sg. 3 **frisrogart**; fut. sg. 1 **frisgér**; verb. noun **frecrea** n.

**friss-ailiur**, *I expect*; 2 pl. enclit. **-frithalid**.

**friss-indlim** (**frith-ind-ell-**), *I prepare, deal with*; **fris-indle** in coin, *he tackles the dog*.

**fúachte**, p. 42, seems to mean *sharpened*.

**fuil**, g. **fola**, f. *blod*.

**fuit**, probably Mid. Ir. form of O. Ir. **uit**, *alas*!

**-fuirmi**,<sup>1</sup> *places*; pret. sg. 3 **forruim**; perf. sg. 3 **forruirim**, pass. **foruirmed**; past subj. pl. 3 **furruimtis**; verb. noun **fuirmed**.

**fuirec**, n. *feast*. Cf. **fuireag** .i. **fleadh nó fésda**, O'Clery.

**fulocht**, g. **fulachta**, *cooking-pit*.

**gábait**, *section* (?). I have met it only in the dual **dá gabait**, Ir. T. ii. 1, 138, and in the plural in the present passage, and **tri gaibti** LL. 72a36, nor have I observed the mark of length over the first syllable except here. Cf. Wi. TBC., p. 987.

**gabul**, g. **gablae**, f. *fork*.

**gáe**, m. *spear*.

**gáeth**, g. **gáithe**, f. *wind*.

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<sup>1</sup> Of orthotonic forms of the present I have no instance, and the analysis of the verb is uncertain.

**gaibim**, *I take*; 3 sg. impf. **nogaibed**; fut. sg. 1 **géba**, -**géb**; past subj. sg. 3 **nogabad**. **gaibid fri**, *withstands*.

**gaisced**, g. **gaiscid**, (1) *weapons*, (2) *valour*.

**gal**, g. **gaile**, f. *valour*.

**Galeóin**, pl. *the Leinstermen*. Cf. LL. 311a20.

**ganem**, g. **gainme**, f. *sand*.

**garit**, *short*.

**géis**, g. **géisse**, *swan*.

**geiss**, g. **geisse**, n. pl. **gessi**, *a prohibition or an injunction, forbidding a person to do, or enjoining him to do, certain things*. Such **gessi** differed with different persons. Their nature may be seen from the **gessi** of Cuchulinn LL. 107b, and those of Conaire, Togail Bruidne Dá Derga, ed. Stokes, p. 18. The latter tale is instructive for the working of such **gessi**.

**gel**, *white*.

**gelim**, *I graze*; pret. pl. 3 **geltatar**; perf. sg. 3 **rogelt**; verb. noun **gleth**, g. **gleithe**, f.

**gell**, n. *pledge*. **di giull di inchaib Connacht**, *for the honour of Connaught*.

**gillae**, m. *lad, servant*.

**gin-chróes**, *gullet*.

**glainíne**, *jawbone*.

**glaiss**, g. **glaisse**, f. *stream*.

**glanad**, m. *cleansing*; verb. n. of **glanaid**, *cleanses*.

**glé**, *clear*.

**glenaim**, *I stick fast*; pret. sg. 3 **giúil**, rel. **giúlae**; perf. sg. 3 **rogiúil**; fut. pl. 3 **giúlait**; fut. sec. sg. 3 **nogiúlad**; pres. subj. sg. 1 -**gleú**, pl. 3 rel. **glete**; verb. noun **glenamon**, g. **glenamnae**, f.

**gleó**, g. **gliad**, *fight*.

**glete**, see **glenaim**.

**glúasacht**, g. **glúasachtae**, f. *moving, motion*; verb. noun of **glúasim**, *I set in motion, I move*.

**glún**, g. **glúne**, n. *knee*.

**gnáth**, *customary*.

**gním**, g. **gnímo**, **gníma**, m. *deed*.

**gnúis**, g. **gnússó**, **gnússa**, f. *countenance*.

**gol**, g. **guil**, *wailing, weeping*, verb. noun of **guilim**.

**gonaim**, *I wound, slay*; pret. sg. 3 **geguin**, pass. **góitae**; fut. sg. 1. **-gén**, sg. 3 **génaid**; fut. sec. sg. 3 **nogénad**; verb. noun **guin**, g. **gona**, n. The perfect act. and pass. seem to be supplied from **benim**: **robí**, **robíth**. See LU. 70b, where the pret. **no-s-geoguin** l. 40 is followed by the perf. **robítha** l. 45.

**gorm**, *blue*.

**gráin**, *horror*. Cf. ML. 40c16, 17, 18, 22.

**gress**, g. **greisse**, f. *insult, dishonour*.

**grísaim**, *I incite*.

**gúas**, f. *peril*.

**gubae**, *lamentation*.

**guidim**, *I beseech*; pret. sg. 3 **gáid**, rel. **gáde**; perf. sg. 3 **rogáid**; pret. pass. **gessae**; perf. pass. **rogess**; fut. sg. 1 **gigse**, **-gigius**, sg. 3 rel. **giges**; fut. sec. sg. 3 **no-gigsed**; pres. subj. sg. 1 **-ges**, sg. 2 **-geiss**, sg. 3 **-gé**, rel. **ges**; past subj. sg. 1 **nogessinn**; verb. noun **guide** f.

**hí**, in **maicc hí**, *those boys*. Here **hí** seems to have the sense of the usual **hísin**, cf. ML. 61c2.

**i n-**, prep. with dat. *in*; with acc. *into*; with art. dat. **isind**, pl. **isnaib**, acc. masc. fem. **isinn-**, neut. **isa n-**, pl. **isna**. With affixed pron. sg. 3 dat. masc. neut. **and**, fem. **indi**, pl. **indib**, acc. masc. neut. **ind**, fem. **inte**, pl. **intiu**. *it, in thy*.

íadaim, *I close.*

íall, g. éille, f. *flock.*

iar n-, prep. with dat. *after, along, according to.*

iarmi-fóich, (iarmi-fo-siag-), *seeks, asks*; pret. sg. 3 iarmi-foacht, -iarfacht; perf. sg. 3 -riarfacht; fut. pl. 3 iarmifóiset; past subj. sg. 3 iarmifóised; verb. noun iarfaigid, g. iarfaichtheo, f. Mod. Ir. fiafruighim with prothetic f.

iarmóracht, *pursuit.* The corresponding sg. 3 pres. ind. is iarmórat (iarmo-fo-reth).

íarndae, *of iron.*

iarom, *afterwards, then.*

íarrair, g. íarra (from íarrara) f. *seeking*, verb. noun of íar-raim.

iar-suidiu, *after that, afterwards.*

iarthar, g. iarthair, *western region, back part.*

íasc, g. éisc, m. *a fish*, also collectively *fish.*

íath, g. íatha, *meadow, land, region.*

id, g. ide, m. *band, or collar*, such, e.g., as was put round the feet of cattle to shackle them.

imbirt, f. *playing, plying*; *treatment*, verb. noun of im-biur.

imbliu, g. imblenn, *navel.*

imbúarach (in + búarach, from bó + árach, *the tying up of the cows for milking*) *in the morning.* imbúarach means *early on the morning of the day which is passing, this morning*; imbáarach = Mod. Ir. amáarach means *to-morrow morning, to-morrow*, from the standpoint of to-day, e.g., téit imbáarach, *let him come to-morrow morning*; ara báarach, iarna báarach = Mod. Ir. (lá) 'rna bháarach, means *next morning, next day*, in narrative, e.g., táinic ara báarach, *he came next morning.*

**im-biur** (*imb-ber-*, conjugated like *berim*), used in various senses. *imbir in dá mór it bélaib*, *insert the two fingers in thy mouth*, St. Gall Incantations. *imbeir fídehill*, *he plays draughts*. *imbeir claideb for nech*, *he plies the sword on some one*. *imbeir cless for nech*, *he practises a feat on some one*. Verb. noun *imbirt*, f. *in bréc do imbirt form to practise the deceit upon me*.

**im-com-aire**, *asks*; pret. sg. 3 *imcomaire*, and deponent *imcomarcair*; fut. sg. 1 *imcoimros*; subj. past sg. 3 *imcoimairsed*; verb. noun *imchomarc* n.

**im-díg** (*imb-di-feich*), *protects*; fut. sg. 1 *imdius*; verb. noun *imdegal*, *imdegail*, g. *imdeglae*, f.

**im-dírech**, *mutual stripping*.

**im-folach**, *hiding*.

**imm**, prep. with acc. *aspirating, about*; *imbi*, *about him*.

**immaig** (= *i m-maig*, lit. *in the plain*) = Mod. Ir. *amuigh*, *without*. If the proposed emendation (p. 12) be right, *is bethu*, etc., would seem to mean, *my livelihood is a livelihood lost, and my householding is a householding in the open* (i.e., I am without home and substance).

**imm-áin**, g. *immána*, f. *driving*; verb. noun of *imm-aig*, *drives*.

**imm-aire**, f. *watch*.

**immarchor**, g. *immarchuir*, *errand*, used also of the object of the errand, the terms offered.

**imm-ar-gal**, g. *immargaile*, f. *strife*.

**imma-sínithar dóib**, lit. *there are mutual stretchings to them*, i.e., *they grapple with one another*. For the impersonal use of the verb, preceded by *imma-*, and followed by *do*, cf., *immorachlui dia claidbib ocus immorobris dia sciathaib*, *their swords were mutually victorious, and their shields were mutually broken*, Windisch, *Irische Texte* II. i, 183; *nímaistir dóib*, *they knew not one another*, *Irische Texte* I. 17, *ómanacca dóib*, *when they saw one another*, LL. 256a37.

**imm-ecal**, *sore afraid*.

**imm-forcraid**, *superfluous*.

**imm-imm-gaib**, *avoids*, enclit. -**imgaib**; verb. noun **imgabál**.

Note that in the orthotonic forms the prep. is repeated twice.

**immudu**, *lost, gone to waste*. Cf. **i techt mudu** (*leg. immudu?*) *for the loss*, Wb. 16d4, and Mod. Ir. **dul amugha to be lost**.

**immurgu**, *however*; in Mid. Ir., **immorro**.

**imnisce**, *contention*, generally in the phrase **imnisce catha**, but also by itself, e.g., **bóí i n-imnissiu fri Saxanu**, *he was in warfare against Saxons*, Meyer, *Voyage of Bran* i. 42.

**im-ríadaim**, *I ride round, ride forward*.

**im-rind**, an adjective of uncertain meaning. Cf. **fer n-imrind** YBL. 42b36, **da sleig imrindi**, Book of Ballymote 47ob32. **la fianlaech n-uabrech n-imrind**, LL. 276b14.

**im-sóim**, enclit. -**impóim**, *I turn*; verb. noun **impúd**, m. **imsóí** in **carpat fóisom**, *he turns the chariot under him* (sc. Cuchulinn). The charioteer wished to make the ceremony as short as possible.

**im-thascrad**, g. **im-thascartha**, m. *wrestling*; verb. noun of **imtascaim** (**imb-to-scar-**), *I wrestle*.

**im-thecht**, g. **imthechtae**, f. *wandering, travelling, setting forth, adventure*, verb. noun of **im-tiag**.

**im-tiag**, *I go about, go through, set forth*; **immatiag** = **imma-n-tiag**, with relative n. Mod. Ir. **imthigh**.

**inairdriuch** (**gin-airdriuch?**), p. 3, obscure. The sense is indicated by LU. 79b40; **srengais in n-ól don fídba chnáma**, *he drew back the cheek from the jawbone*. (In Leabhar Brecc, 127a44 **fídba cnáma** signifies the jawbone wherewith Samson slew the Philistines.)

**inar**, g. **inair**, *tunic*.

**inathar**, g. **inathair**, *entrails*.

**inber**, g. **inbir**, n. *estuary*.

**inchaib**, see **ainech**.

**in-coisc**, **incosig**, (**ind-con-seg-**) *instructs, points out*; pret.-pass. **incoissecht**; perf. pass. **inrochoissecht**; past. subj. sg. 3 **incoissised**; 2 sg. ipv. **inchoisc**; verb. noun **inchosc**.

**ind**, *the*; it is idiomatically used of a particular individual not previously mentioned, e.g., **in fer**, *a particular man*.

**inda** (**da**, **ata**) **limm**, **lat**, etc. *it seems to me, I might have thought*, etc. In Mid. Ir. **indar**, **dar**, **atar**. Mod. Ir. **dar**. Scotch Gael. **ar**.

**indaas**, pl. **indate**, pret. sg. 3 **imbóí**, *than*.

**indaig brot**, *ply the goad*; **ind-aig** ipv. of a compound **ind-agim**. Cf. **aig brot**, LL. 109a24. Another phrase is **saig brot**, LL. 59 l. 27, etc.

**ind-ala** (Mid. Ir. **indara**, Mod. Ir. **an dara**), *one of two*; **indala**—**aile**, **alaile**, *the one—the other*. When a noun does not follow, **indala n-ai** is used; from this has developed Mod. Ir. **darna**.

**indas**, n., *condition, manner*. Mod. Ir. **ionnus**. From **ce** + **indas** comes **cindas**, *what is the nature of? how?* = Mod. Ir. **cionnus**.

**indass**, p. 2. **dobér indass fair** = **dobér-sa ardness fuirri** in LL., *I will make a guess at it*. In this sense I have no other instance of the word.

**indat éside**, *is it they?* The answer is **at é**, *it is they*, with a dependent form of the copula. Cf. s. v. **nách**.

**indé**, *yesterday*.

**i ndé**, *in two*.

**i ndegaid**, **i ndíaid**, *after*, nominal prepositions, followed by the gen., or with possessive pronoun.

**indell**, see **indlid**.

**indile**, f. *cattle*.

**indiu**, *to-day*.

**indlid**, *prepares, adjusts, yokes*; verb. noun **indell**. Whether the verb was originally a compound (**ind-ell-**), in which case **indella** should be restored, or whether it was from the outset a simple verb formed from **indell**, I have no evidence to show.

**ind-naide**, f. *waiting*; verb. n. of **ind-neuth**, *I wait*.

**indossa**, *now*; from **ind foss-sa**, from **foss**, *staying*. Mod. Ir. **anois**, from **ind foiss**.

**inge**, *but*; **inge ma** = **acht ma**, *unless*.

**ingnad** (**an-gnáth**), *strange*.

**in-gníma**, *capable of action*.

**inlāa**, 3 sg. pres. ind., p. 23, seems to denote some peculiar kind of throw, but I have no other example. The corresponding passage in LL. 67b7 runs: **Andsain dobretha in mac ceird mbic forru. Fostaíd ocht n-eono díb, 7 dobretha ceird máir iarsain, 7 fastaíd sé eóin déc díb, Then the boy practised a little feat on them. He secured eight birds of them. Afterwards he practised a great feat, and secured sixteen birds of them.**

**inn-**, interrogative particle (Mod. Ir. **an-**), eclipsing a following verb—e.g. **in coscram-ni** (i.e. **in goscram-ni**), *do we destroy?* But before forms of the substantive verb and copula beginning with **b**, **im-** appears—e.g. **imba immalei dó**, *will it be at the same time to Him?* Wb. 4b16. *Is it not?* is expressed by **innád**, followed by infixed relative **n**—e.g. **innád-n-acci**, *dost thou not see?*

**inso**, *this*; **insin**, *that*; also in O. Ir., and more frequently later, **so**, **sin**. Used (1) as the subject or the object of a sentence—e.g. **is gnáth inso**, *this is customary*; **dogní insin**, *he does that*; (2) after a pron. of the third person—

e.g. **is hé inso titul**, *this is the title*; **is sí méit insin**, *that is the extent*; (3) **is léirither inso**, *it is so diligently*; **is samlaid inso**, *it is thus*.

**intádud** (ind-**sádud**), verb. noun of in-**sádaim**, *I throw*.

**intech**, g. **intich**, d. **intiuch**, *scabbard*.

**intliucht**, g. **intliuchto**, **intliuchta**, m. *understanding, sense*.

**irráir** = Mod. Ir. **araoir**, **aréir**, *last night*.

**ísín**, *that*, after a noun preceded by the article—e.g. **in cú hisín**, *that dog*.

**i-suidiu**, *there*.

**la**, prep. with acc., *with, by*; with art. **lasinn-**, neut. **lasa n-**, pl. **lasna**; with possessive, **lia**; **limm**, *with me*; **leiss**, *with him, it*; **lee**, *with her*; **linni**, *with us*; **leo**, *with them*.

**læe**, g. **lái**, n. *day*.

**læech**, g. **lách**, m. *warrior, hero*.

**lám**, g. **lámae**, f. *hand*. From **lámae**, with broad *m*, is developed regularly the mod. **lámha**, *Aesop*, xv.; **láimhe** is analogical. **gaib it láim**, *undertake*.

**lán**, *full*.

**lár**, g. **láir**, *ground*; **fór lár** (= Mod. Ir. **ar lár**), (1) *on the ground*, (2) *in the middle of*.

**la-sodin**, *therewith*.

**láth**, g. **láith**, m. *hero*.

**láth gaile**, g. **láith gaile**, m. *hero, warrior*, where **gaile** is gen. of **gal**, f. *valour*.

**láthraim**. In the O. Ir. glosses this verb often glosses *expono*; in the sense of *set forth, expound*, it is also found elsewhere. On p. 23, however, it seems to be used of some peculiar cast.

**lécim**, *I let*. Mod. Ir. **leigim**. **léiethi** = **léicid-i**, *lets it go*.  
**léiether de**, *let him be slipped*. Cf. **roléicsed da conaib**,  
*they slipped their hounds*, Rev. Celt. xiii. 46.

**lenamnach**, *following persistently*.

**léne**, g. **léned**, f. *tunic*.

**lenim**, *I follow* (with **de**); pret. sg. 3 **lil**; perf. sg. 3 **rolil**; fut.  
 sg. 3 rel. **liles**, pl. 3 **lilit**; past subj. sg. 3 **noliad**; verb.  
 noun **lenomon**, g. **lenomnae**, f.

**leód**, *a cutting, hacking*.

**lepaid**, g. **leptha**, f. *bed*.

**less**, g. **lessa**, *advantage, need*. **ro-iccu less**, followed by gen.,  
*I need*; **roiccu a less**, *I need it*. **roiccu less** became a set  
 phrase; hence instead of the original genitive the accusa-  
 tive appears after it—e.g. **reemait a les sudigud 7 ordugud**  
**cach rechta**, *we need the establishing and ordering of*  
*every law*, LU. 118a29. In **ro-sn-ecam a less** (p. 22) the  
 infixed pronoun is strange. The only possible explanation  
 of it would be that it anticipated the object, and from  
**ba hé less nodmbert**, *that was the need which brought*  
*him*, LL. 249b, it appears that **less** was masc., not fem.  
 Read **roecam a less**?

**less**, g. **liss**, m. *a court enclosed by a wall*.

**less-ainm**, n. *nickname, misname*.

**leth**, g. **leithe**, n. *side, half*.

**lethan**, *broad*; compar. **lethu**, **lethiu**.

**lethe**: **co sescaind each ball de a lethe**, *so that every limb of*  
*him sprang apart*. From a noun **lethe**, *half*? Cf. **mó**  
**trín** is **lugu lethi**, *more than a third and less than a*  
*half*. LL. 88b48; **fo lethe** Laws iv. 328, 5 = **fo leith**  
 324, 14.

**Léthrinne**, gen. of proper name: nom., **Lethrinn** (?).

**liae**, g. **liac**, m. *stone*.

**líathróit**, g. **líathróite**, f. *ball*.

lige, n. *lying, bed*; verb. noun of ligid, *lies*. dorochair inna lige, *he fell prostrate*.

lil, see lenim.

lilmaither, see ro-lamur.

lín, g. líno, lína, m. *number*.

línaim, *I fill*.

lind, g. lenda, n. *liquor, liquid, water*, used also of a *pool*, or of the *sea*. There seems to have been also a fem. lind gen. linde, dat. acc. lindi; for examples see LL. 250a, 251b.

lingim, *I spring*; perf. sg. 3 roleblaing, -róiblaing, pres. subj. sg. 3 rel. lías; verb. noun léimm, g. léimme, n.

linni, see la.

loch, g. locho, locha, m. *lake*.

lóg, lúach, g. lóge, n. *price, value, pay, reward*.

lond, *angry*.

longas, loinges, g. longse, f. *exile*. for longais, *in exile*.

longim, *I eat*; verbal noun longud.

·lorg, g. lorge, f. *club*. is garit mo lorg lat, perhaps a proverbial expression, *you think my club short*.

lorg, g. luirg, m. *track*.

loss, *point, end*.

lour, *enough*. is lour leiss dodechaid dia muintir, *he thinks enough of his folk have come*; here dodechaid stands for what would usually have been a ndodechaid.

lúamain, *flying, flight*; for lúamain, *in flight*.

lúan láith, *champion's light*; a beam of fire supposed to spring from a hero's head.

lúas, *swiftness*.

lue, f. *rudder*; acc. lui.

Lugaid, g. Luigdech, *Lugaid*.

luinde, f. *fierceness*, an abstract noun from lond, *fierce*.

**macc**, m. *son, boy*.

**maccán**, g. **maccáin**, m. *boy*.

**mac-cóem**, m. *youth, lad*. In **am cóem-sa dano**, **am maccóem**, if this be the correct reading, there seems to be a play upon the etymology of the word: *I am fair, I am a maccóem*. Mod. Ir. **macaomh**. From **maccóem** is borrowed the Welsh *macwy*.

**machdad**, **machthad**, m. *wonder*. **is m. limm**, *I wonder*. **nípu machdad**, *it were no wonder*.

**mac-daltae**, m. *young fosterling*.

**macrad**, g. **macraide**, f. a collective from **macc**.

**mad-**, *good*, in composition with a following verb. Here the preterite is used, not the perfect, e.g., '**mad-génatar á thimthirthidi**,' *olsi*, '*blessed are his servants*,' *says she*, *MI. 90b 12*. Preceded by a negative it is equivalent to a negative wish, **ní mad-airgénus**, lit. *not well did I prepare* = *would that I had not prepared*.

**mad**, *if it be, if it were*, 3 sg. present or past subjunctive of the copula with **ma**, *if*. **mad iar n-arailiu**, lit. *if it be according to another*, i.e. *according to another (version)*.

**mag**, g. **maige**, n. *plain*.

**Mag mBreg**, in the eastern portion of ancient Meath. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 74.

**magen**, g. **maigne**, f. *place*.

**maidim**, *I break, burst* (intrans.); pret. sg. 3 **memaid**; perf. sg. 3 **romemaid**, enclit. **-róimid**; fut. sg. 3 **memais**, **-mema**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **-má**; verbal noun **maidm**, g. **madmae**, n. **maidid** is often used impersonally to signify *defeat*; in this usage **for** expresses the vanquished, **re n-** the victor, e.g. **maidid for Connachta re Conchobar**, *the Connaughtmen are defeated by Conchobar*. **maitti** = **maidid-i**, with affixed neut. pron. Such an affixed pron. is found with

other verbs of motion, e.g. **cingthi**, *he goes*, **lingthi**, *he springs*. It may be compared with the infixed neut. pron. found in similar compound verbs, e.g., **dosnicfa cobir cid mall**, **bid maith immurgu intain do-n-d-icfa**, *help will come to them, though it be slow; it will be good, however, when it shall so come* (lit. *it shall come it*), Wb. 5c5.

**mairnim**, *I betray*; pret. sg. 3 **-mert**; perf. sg. 3 **romert**; fut. sg. 3 **méraid**, **-méra**; pres. sub. sg. 3 **meraid**, **-mera**; verb. noun **mrath** (later **brath**), g. **mraith**, n. in **ná mertamar** (p. 27) *mad should* be supplied from the preceding: *would that we had not gone thither, nor betrayed Ulster*.

**maith**, *good*; **ní maith ro-m-báatar frimm**, *they have not been kind to me*.

**mánáis**, *broad-pointed spear*.

**manibad**, **manipad**, **mainbad**, lit. *were it not*, i.e. *but for*. Cf. Ml. 134b3, 136c2.

**maraim**, *I remain*; sg. 3 **maraid**, **-mair**; fut. sg. 3 **méraid**, **-méra**; fut. sec. **nomérainn**.

**massu**, *aspirating, if it be*.

**maten**, g. **maitne**, f. *morning*. **Ba moch a m-maten do érgiu**, lit. *their morning was early for rising*.

**matud**, g. **mataid**, m. *dog, cur*.

**mé**, *I*.

**méde**, *neck*.

**medón**, *middle*; i **m-medón**, *in the midst*.

**mend**, *stammering*.

**mesc**, *intoxicated, confused*.

**mescad**, g. **mesctha**, m. verb. noun of **mescaim**, *I stir, agitate, confound*.

**messa**, *worse* ; comparative of **olc**, *bad*. **ní messa de**, etc., lit. *it is not the worse for knowing him ; he is a fosterling of ours*, i.e. *we know him all the better that he is a fosterling of ours*.

**Méthe**, a place-name.

**mid-chúach**, g. **-chúaich**, m. *mead-goblet*.

**mimasc**, g. **mimaisc**, *some part of the spear*. From the context it appears that it lay at the opposite end of the shaft from the **adarc**, but what it was does not appear. In another connexion the word appears in Laws I. 184, **im chinaid do mimaisc**, where **do mimaisc** is explained as **do chomla**, *thy gate*. O'Davoren s.v. **mimasc** (No. 1227) gives various explanations, and winds up by saying **bidh doig co mba ainm do trost comla é**, *it is probably a name for the beam of a door*. It may be noted that **comla** is also a name for some part of the spear ; see Cymmrodor xiv. 105.

**miscuis**, *hatred*.

**mo**, *my* ; before a vowel **m** ; after a prep. **m**—e.g. **óm**, **im**, etc.

**moch**, *early*.

**móidid**, *boasts* ; verb. n. **móidem**, g. **móidme**, f. The verb is transitive ; hence *I boast* is **no-m-móidim** ; *thou boastest*, **no-t-móidi** ; *he boasts*, **n-am-móidi**, etc.

**móin**, **máin**,<sup>1</sup> g. **mónae** (**mánae**), dat. and acc. **mónai**, f. *bog*.

**móith**, *soft, tender*.

**mór**, **már**, *great* ; compar. **móo**, **mó**, **máo**, **máa**, **má** ; superl. **móam**, **máam** ; **móir**, compar. of equality, *as big as*, followed by the acc.

**mos**, *soon*, along with a following verb.

**mucc**, g. **muicce**, f. *pig*.

**muccaid**, g. **mucceda**, m. *swineherd*.

**Mugain**, f. Conchobor's queen.

<sup>1</sup> For **máin** by **móin**, cf. **már** by **mór**. **móin** is inflected like **inis**, *island*, g. **inse**, d. and a. **insi**.

**muimme**, *f. foster-mother.*

**muin**, *the upper part of the back.*

**muintir**, *g. muintire, f. household, folk.*

**muir**, *g. mora, mara, n. sea.*

**mullach**, *top, crown of the head.*

**-n-**, a relative particle, treated before a following consonant like an originally final **n**. Before a simple verb it is prefixed, e.g., **intain mbís**, *when he is*. But it comes after simple copula forms, e.g., **hóre as n-amairessach**, *because he is unbelieving*. In compound verbs it is infixed after the first element, e.g., **amal do-n-gní**, *as he does*. The principal uses are:—(a) optionally when an accusative relation is expressed, e.g., **is ed do-n-gní** (but also **is ed dogní**), *it is this which he does*. (But it is not used when a nominative relation is expressed, e.g., **is é dogní**, *it is he who does*.) (b) In reported speech, e.g., **asbeir as nduine**, *he says that he is a man*. (c) With a dependent subjunctive, e.g., **rolamur nu-n-dat-ges**, *I venture to pray to Thee*. (d) After adverbs of manner, e.g., **condib ferr do-m-beraid**, *that it may be better that ye give*, **is léirithir inso no-n-guidim**, *even so diligently do I pray*. (But neither the relative form nor the relative particle is used in expressions like **is dó is cóir**, *it is to him that it is fitting*; **is samlaid** (= **samail** + affixed pron.), **is cóir**, *it is thus that it is fitting*; **is iarom is dénti**, *it is afterwards that it is to be done*.) (e) After substantives, with the force of an oblique case of the relative, e.g., **in chruth as cóir**, *in the way in which it is fitting*; **méit do-n-indnagar**, *the extent to which it is bestowed*; **in tšerc nocarim** (from **no-n-carim**) **Dia**, *the love wherewith I love God*. (f) After conjunctions of a nominal, adjectival, or pronominal origin: **amal**, *as*; **óre**, *because*; **intain**, *when*; **céin**, **céine**, *while*; **a n-**, *when* (but not **a n-**, *what*); **lasse**, *when*; **lassaní**, *when*; **arindí**, *because*; **isindí**, *in that*; **iarsindí**, *after*.

**-n-**, infixed pron. of 1 pl. ; relative form **-don-**.

**ná, nád**, dependent neg., *that not*. Before an infixed pron. **nách-** is used ; **connáchráncatar** is from **connách-n-ráncatar**, *so that they reached him not*.

**ná** (sometimes **nách**), *nor, or*, after a preceding negative.

**ná ba**, *be not*, 2 sg. ipv. of copula.

**nach ae**, *any of them*. **ní cumci-siu ón, a beó nach ae do breith**, *you cannot (do) that, (namely) bring any of them alive*.

**nách**. In **nách é**, *not he*, and **nách mé éicin**, *not I, indeed*, the dependent **nách** is used in a negative answer. This is a common idiom in O. Ir., e.g., "**anat didiu**," ol Ailill. "**nách ainfet dano**," ol Medb. "*Let them stay, then*," said Ailill. "*Stay they shall not*," said Medb, LU. 56b24. So the dependent **fil** is used to answer in **fil** in interrogation, e.g., "**in fil imbass forosna lat?**" or Medb, "**fil écin**," or ind ingen, "*Hast thou imbass forosnai* (a form of divination)?" said Medb. "*I have, indeed*," said the maiden, LU. 55b14<sup>1</sup>. So may be explained the enclitic **cumeim** in **cumeim écin**, *I am able, indeed*, p. 22. **náchdíusched** = **nách-n-díusched**, p. 19, *that he should not awake him*.

**naidm**, see **nascim**.

**nammá**, *only*.

**nascim**, *I bind*; perf. sg. 2 **ronenasc**, verb. noun **naidm**, g. **nadmae**, n. For the conjugation see **ar-nascim**. With **fóessam** followed by **for**, *to bind another to protect one*.

**náthar**, *of us two*; **cechtar náthar**, *each of us two*.

**náthó**, *not so, no*; cf. **tó**, *yes*, LU. 25b31, LL. 280a16.

**nech**, *anyone*.

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<sup>1</sup> Further examples will be found in my paper on the substantive verb in the Old Irish glosses (Trans. London Philological Society, 1899), p. 54 note.

**Necht**, g. **Nechtae**, f. a proper name. According to LU. she came from Inber Scéne, and her sons were at feud with the Ulstermen, because the latter had slain their father. Cf. LL. 170b40, Rev. Celt. xvi. 83.

**nechtar**, *one of the two*.

**Ness**, g. **Nessa**, f. *Ness*, mother of Conchobor. His father was Cathbad. For the story of his birth see LL. 106a.

**nessa**, *nearer*; **nessam**, *nearest*. The positive is **ocus** = Mod. Ir. *fogus*.

**ní**, g. **neich**, d. **neuch**, n. *thing*; **ní as mó**, *any more*; **ní bad chalmu**, *more bravely*, where **bad** is 3 sg. past subj. of copula.

**nícon-**, *not*. After **nícon-** a following word was regularly aspirated. In later O. Ir., however, is found the beginning of eclipsis of a following **t**: **nícondét**, *does not go*, Ml. 53a17. Cf. the rules for **cha**, **chan**, in Ulster Irish in Mr. Lloyd's *Sgéalaidhe Fearnmhuighe*, p. 117.

**nípo**, **nírop**, 3 sg. pres. subj. of copula, *it shall not be*.

**nóí n-**, *nine*.

**nómad**, *ninth*.

**nónbor**, g. **nónbuir**, *nine men*; Mod. Irish **naonbhar**. **tocumlai ass nónbhar**, lit. *he set forth nine men*; e.g., *he set forth with nine men*. The nom. **nónbhar** here is idiomatic, cf. **tánie Ith tri trichait laech dochum Hérend**, *Ith came (with) thrice thirty warriors to Ireland*, LL. 12a2, further LL. 2b26, 5a41.

**ó**, conjunction, aspirating. (1) *since* = *from the time that*, followed by the preterite, e.g. **ó chretsit**, *since they believed*, or by the present of an action still continuing, e.g. **is cian ós accobor lemm far ríchtu**, *I have long desired (and still desire) to come to you*, Wb. 7a3;

(2) *after*, followed by the perfect, e.g. **ó rocreitset**, *after they had believed*. **ót óigi** (p. 10), if the correction be right = **ó at óigi**, *since thou art a guest*.

**ó, úa**, prep. with dat. aspirating, *from, by*. **úainn**, *from us*.

**oac**, later **óc**, *young, young man, warrior*.

**oc**, prep. with dat. (= Mod. Ir. **ag**), *at, by*, with article **ocond**, **oenaib**.

**Ochinne**, a place-name.

**óc-laeach**, g. **oclaich**, m. *warrior*. From **oac** and **láech**. The acc. **óclaig** (p. 1) is peculiar.

**oc suidiu**, *thereat*.

**ochtmad**, *eighth*; also *one of eight*, like **tres**, *one of three*, etc.

**óen** = Mod. Ir. **aon**, *one*.

**ogom**, g. **oguim**, m. *Ogham*.

**óibell**, *spark*.

**ol**, indeclinable, *says*; **olsé**, *says he*; **olsí**, *says she*; **olseat**, *say they*; **ol Cúchulaind**, *says Cuchulinn*.

**ol**, conjunction, *because*.

**ole**, *bad*.

**ol-chenae**, *besides*.

**oldaas**, *than*. It varies in person, e.g. **oldó-sa**, *than I am*; **oldái**, *than thou art*; **oldaas**, *than he is*; **oldate**, *than they are*; and also in tense, e.g., **olmbóí**, *than he was*; **olambieid-si**, *than ye will be*.

**óigedacht**, g. **óigedachtae**, f. *hospitality*.

**óigi**, g. **óiged**, m. *guest*.

**omnae**, f. *tree*, particularly *the oak*; cf. **omna** .i. **dair**, O'Clery. But also **omna giúis**, *pine-tree*, Irische Texte ii. 2, 60; **fích-omna**, *fig-tree*, Saltair na Rann, 1362.

**ondar**, *here is*; pl. **ondat**, *here are*. According to the Book of Ballymote, 320b18, **unnse** is masc.; **unnsi**, fem., **onnar**, neut. How far this rule holds I do not know. The present passage (p. 21), at least, is an exception, unless **del** was originally neuter.

**ól**, later **ól**, dat. **ólul**, n. *draught, drinking*; serves as verb. noun to **ibim**.

**opad**, g. **opaid**, *refusal*. **fiach opaid** (p. 37) was probably some technical phrase.

**or**, dat. **ur**, m. *margin, boundary*.

**ór**, g. **óir**, n. *gold*.

**óre**, **úare**, *because*, followed by relative n.

**os**, used with an accompanying personal pron. (**os mé**, **os tú**, **os é**, **os sí**, **os ní**, but 3 pl. **oté**) in sentences of the following type: **cotriccim friss os mé athgóite**, *I met him and I wounded*; **dobertis cech n-olc form os mese oc taircitul cech maith doibsom**, *they used to inflict every evil upon me, though I was prophesying every good to them*, Ml. 54c30; **delb anmandae foraib ot hé marbdai calléic**, *a living form on them, and they dead notwithstanding*, Ml. 130a3. In Mid. Ir. **os** is replaced by **ocus**, Mod. Ir. **agus**.

**ós**, **úas**, prep. with dat. *aspirating, above*. **úassae**, *above him*.

**oss**, g. **uiss**, m. *deer*.

**ó**, **au**, g. **aoe**, n. *ear*.

**oxal**, g. **oxaile**, f. *arm-pit*.

**pairt**, *part*.

**poll**, g. **puill**, m. *hole*. **áin phuill**, *driving at a hole*, a kind of game.

**popa**, *father*, an affectionate form of salutation, particularly to elders.

**praipe**, *f. quickness*; abstract noun from **prapp**, *quick, sudden*.  
*in praipi rombítha*, *with the quickness with which they have been slain*, cf. *in déni assafoiter guth*, *with the swiftness wherewith voice is emitted*, *MI.* 48c8.

**prím-dún**, *n. chief fort*.

**promaim**, *I try*; verb. noun **promad**. Borrowed from Lat. *probo*.

**pupall**, *tent*. The gen. is **pupaill** *YBL.* 50b35, the acc. is **pupull** *LU.* 73a37 = *YBL.* 30b50; later the gen. is **pupla**, **puiple**, the dat. **pupaill**. This points to an old neuter, which afterwards became feminine. **focerdad a puiplea**, *they pitch their tents*.

**rád**, *speech*, verb. noun of **rádim**, *I speak*.

**-ral**, 1 sg. pres. subj. corresponding to the perfect **rolá**, *has thrown* (s.v. **foceird**); **con-id-ral friss** (p. 32) seems to contain an infixed neuter pronoun, and to be an idiomatic phrase meaning something like *till I fight with him*; but I have no other example of it. Cf., however, **cor fri sluag**, *Rev. Celt.* xii. 96. At *LU.* 64a32 we find **coróiltis glied fris**, *that they might fight with him*. **-rallá**, **conidrallá** (p. 21), may be for **con-did-ralá**, *so that it threw him* = *so that he was thrown*, such impersonal expressions being common. But the double **l** is strange, and the obscurity of the following word makes the meaning uncertain.

**rannaid**, *divides*.

**rathugud**, verb. noun of **rathaigim**, *I perceive*.

**refed**, *cord*.

**reg**, **rega**, see **tíagu**.

**re n-**, **ria n-**, prep. with dat., *before*; with suffix. pron. **reom**, *before me*; **reonn**, *before us*; 3 sg. masc. or neut. **ríam**, fem. **remi**, pl. **remib**.

**réid**, *smooth, easy*. **ní réid fort**, lit. *it is not easy upon you*, i.e. *you do not find it easy*.

**reng**, g. **reng**e, pl. **renga**, f. *the reins of the back*. Cf. **urchur arad tri reing rí**g, LL. 254a12.

**resíu**, conjunc., followed by subj., *before*.

**rether-derc** (**rether**, *sieve* + **derc**, n. *hole*), *having holes like a sieve, riddled like a sieve*. **con-didn-derna retherderc de**, lit. *till it makes of him one riddled like a sieve*. Here the infixed pronoun anticipates the object.

**-rí**. Perhaps **ónáchrí** (p. 22) should be emended to **ónárí** (Mid. Ir. **nách** for **ná**), *from whom it does not succeed*, i.e. *who cannot do it*; but I have no other example of such an idiom. Or read **nách-rí**, *who does not attain to it*?

**rí**, g. **rí**g, m. *king*.

**ríadaim**, *I ride, travel*.

**ríastarthe**, *distorted*. **in riastarthe** (p. 44) is applied to Cuchulinn, because in his rage his body became distorted. **ríastarthir**, *becomes distorted*. The verb is used impersonally in the passive, followed by the prep. **ríastarthae imbi**, *he became distorted*. The same construction is found with other verbs expressing fury or madness. See **dástir**, **siabarthir**.

**-ribuilsed**, 3 sg. past subj. of **lingid**, with infixed **ro**. The form is peculiar, and probably corrupt. The subjunctive stem of **-lingid** is **lëss-**, and **rólëssed** should have given **-roilsed**. As the preterite is **leblaing**, so it is possible that the future stem was **liblës**; but I have no example of the future. If the future stem was **liblës-**, we should have here confusion of the sigmatic future with the sigmatic subjunctive, such as is common in Mid. Ir.

**rig**, g. **riged**, *lower arm*.

**rígain**, g. **rígnæ**, f. *queen*.

**rigthi** (p. 36), meaning uncertain. If the reading is right, it may be an irregular participle from **rigim**, *I stretch*, like **foirethe**, from **forcanim**, *I teach*. But possibly it is an error for **ringthi**, nom. pl. of past part. pass. of **ringim**, *I tear*.

**rím**, g. **rímae**, f. verb. noun of **rímim**, *I count*.

**rind**, m. *point*.

**rindris** (p. 41) seems collective in the sense of *points*, but I have no other example of the word.

**ro-**. The chief uses of this important verbal particle (or its equivalents) are as follows:—

1. It converts a preterite or narrative tense into a perfect—e.g. **asbert**, *he said*; **asrubart**, *he has said*. It should be noted, however, that the Irish distinction does not in every respect correspond to the English. It is to be noted further that in this and in the following uses **ro-** is not the only means of expressing perfectivity. Sometimes another particle is employed, such as **ad-** (frequent in compounds beginning with **com-**), e.g. **conacab** (from **con-ad-gab**) to **con-gaib**, *holds*; **conattil** (from **con-ad-til**), *has slept*, to **con-tuli**, *sleeps*; **com-**, e.g. **as-com-ort**, *has smitten*, to **ass-oirg**, *smites*; **ess-**, e.g. **ass-ib**, *has drunk*, to **ebaid**, *drinks*. Sometimes a different root is employed—e.g. **dorat**, *has given*, **dobert**, *gave*, to **dobeir**, *gives*; **docúaid**, *has gone*, **luid**, *went*, to **téit**, *goes*. In some verbs there is no distinction of perf. and preterite, e.g. **tánic**, *he has come* or *he came*, to **tice**, *comes*.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> In Mid. Ir. this distinction became confused, and the perfect came to be used in both senses. In Mod. Ir. a new periphrastic perfect has been developed—e.g. **tá caithte agam**, *I have spent*; **bhí caithte agam**, *I had spent*, etc. It might be interesting if some one familiar with the spoken language would investigate how far the modern perfect corresponds in usage to the old.

ro-.

2. It gives the present indicative a perfect sense in *general* sentences,<sup>1</sup> e.g. **ho rudeda ind feull forsnaib cnámaib, citabiat iarum in chnámai in fochaid**, *when the flesh has wasted away on the bones, then the bones feel the suffering*. This refers not to a single instance, but to a whole series. In sentences of the same type an imperfect is similarly changed to a pluperfect.
3. It gives the sense of possibility, e.g. **cia rubé cen ní diib, ní rubai cenaib huili**, *though it can be without some of them, it cannot be without all of them*; **ní dichet**,<sup>2</sup> *he cannot go*, but **ní téit**, *he does not go*; **rolínad**, *he was able to fill*; **dorascrad** (from **to-ro-scarad**), *he was able to overthrow*; **níconructis**, *they were not able to take* (in this sense **ruc** supplies the perf. to **dobeir**); **ní dergénat mu bás**, *they will not be able to effect my death*; **cid ed ón dorigénmais-ni**, *even that we could do*.
4. With the subjunctive it is common:
  - (a) In wishes—e.g. **doroilgea**, *may he forgive*; **conacna** (from **con-ad-gne**), *may he help*.
  - (b) After **acht**, *provided that*—e.g. **acht rocretea**, *provided that he believe*; **acht docói** (**di-co-fé**), *provided that he go*.

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<sup>1</sup> A similar use is to be recognized in the present subjunctive; it is very common in the Brehon laws.

<sup>2</sup> **-dichet** = **-di-co-fét**, as **docnaid** = **di-co-fáith**. As to the final **t** of **dichet**, it is to be noted that in roots ending in **th** or **d** (= **dh**) there is a strong tendency for the final **th** or **d** to become **t** in the singular of the present—e.g. **arneut-sa**, *I expect* (**ar-neth-**), **dodiut** (**to-di-fed-**), *I lead*; **doadbit**, *thou showest*; **doadbat**, *he shows* (**to-ad-bed-**). The explanation is this: Before a following **s**, **th** and **d** (= **dh**) became regularly **t**. In the above verbs the change would take place regularly before a following suffixed pron.: **-se**, **-su**, **-som**, **-si**. Hence it spread: see *Eriu* I. p. 10.

(c) After *con-*, *until*—e.g. *ní scarfam corruc-sa do chenn-su nó co farcab-sa mo chenn lat-su*, *we shall not part till I carry off thy head or leave my head with thee*; *co comtolae* (from *-com-ad-tolae*), *till thou sleepest*.

(d) After *resíu*, *before*—e.g. *molid ocus álgenid resíu rokursacha*, *he praises and soothes before he reprie-mands*.

5. Sometimes a past subjunctive is thus turned into a pluperfect—e.g. *co mbad notire rodscríbad cosse*, *it would be a notary who had written it hitherto*; *nípu machdad cé dorónad*, *it were no wonder that he had done*.

6. It is also found with other subjunctives where the usage is less defined and the force of the particle *ro-* (or its equivalent) is less obvious.

**rob**, *may it be*, 3 sg. pres. subj. of copula.

**robadambeó**, **robad**, 3 sg. sec. fut. of copula, followed by the infixed pron. of 1 sg. and **beó**, *living* = *I should be alive*. For this impersonal construction cf. *ní pa-dn-aithrech*, *he will not repent*, Wb. 5c9; *iss-idn-aithrech*, *he repents*, Ml. 90d12.

**ro-chían**, *too long*.

**ro-cluiniur**, *I hear*; perf. sg. 1 **rocúala**, sg. 3 **rocúalae**; perf. pass. **roecloss**; fut. sg. 3 **rocechladar**, pass. sg. 3 **rocechlastar**; pres. subj. sg. 1 **rocloor**; past subj. sg. 1 **roclóinn**; verb. noun **clúas**, g. **clúaise** f. In enclitic forms *ro-* is absent—e.g. **rocluinethar**, but *ní cluinethar*; so impv. is **cluinte**. As in **adciú**, the narrative tenses are expressed with the aid of *con-*: *co cualae*, *he heard*; *co closs*, *was heard*.

**róen**, *defeat*; **birt a róena forru**, *he defeated them*.

**ro-fetar**, *I know, I knew*; fut. sg. 1 **rofessur**, sg. 3 **rofiastar**, pass. **rofessar**; pres. subj. sg. 3 **rofestar**; past subj. sg. 1 **rofessin**; verb. noun **fíus**, g. **fíiss** or **fessa**. In enclisis *ro-* is not used—e.g. **rofetar**, but *ní fetar*.

**ro-iccu**, **riccim**, *I reach*; 3 pl. pres. ind. **roeccat**; pret. and perf. sg. 1 **ránac**, pass. **rícht**; fut. sg. 1 **riccub**; pres. subj. sg. 1 **rís**, sg. 3 **rí**; past subj. pl. 3 **-rístis**; verb. noun **ríchtu**, g. **ríchtan**. For the phrase **roiccu** *less* see s. v. *less*.

**ro-lá**, see **fo-ceird**.

**ro-lamur**, *I dare*; pret. and perf. sg. 3 **rolámair**; fut. sg. 3 **rolilmaither**. In enclisis **-laimur**, etc., without **ro-**, are used.

— **rom**, *too soon*.

**ropa**, 1 sg. pres. subj. of copula. **acht ropa airdirc-se**, *provided I be famous*.

**rose**, g. **roisc**, n. *eye*.

**roth**, g. **roith**, m. *wheel*.

**ro-t-bía**, *there will be to thee, thou shalt have*. In the fut. and sec. fut. of the substantive verb **ro-**, not **no-**, is used to infix a personal pronoun.

**rout** (**ro-fot**), *length (of a cast)*. **rout a lámae**, *as far as his hand could throw it*.

**ruccaim**, perfective pres. of **berim**. Here **níconruccaim** means not so much *I cannot carry* as *I am not the man to carry*, or *I am not in the way of carrying*. Cf. **trede conaittig** (**con-ad-tig**) **fírinne**, *three things that truth is wont to demand*, Triads 77; also **as-com-ren airi échta tara cenn**, *the 'aire échta' is wont to pay for them*, Laws IV. 322 (in a general sentence); **as-com-rir** is the perf. of **asren**, **as-com-ren**, its perfective present.

**-sa**, **-se** (after a preceding palatal consonant), emphasizing particle of 1 sg.

**sáidim**, *I fix*. **sáidsius** = **sáidis-us**, *fixed it* (fem.).

**saigid**, *making for*; verb. n. of **saigid**, *makes for*; do **saigid**, *towards*.

**sáim**, *peaceful, restful*: superlative **sámam**.

**sain**, *especial, particular, excellent*. **is sain limsa ón**, *I deem that excellent, that pleases me well*. **bid sain duitsiu**, *you will find it something particular, i.e. something more than you bargained for*.

**sáith**, g. **sáitha**, *grief, tribulation*; **is sáith limm**, *it grieves me*.

**sáithech**, *satisfied*, followed by **de**, or by the genitive.

**samlaid**, **amlaid**, *thus*.

**sáraigim**, *I outrage*; **no-n-sáraigedar**, *he outrages us*.

— **scáilim**, *I separate, scatter*.

**scaraid**, *parts, separates*.

**scendim**, *I spring*; pret. sg. 3 **sescaind**.

**scíath**, g. **scéith**, m. *shield*.

**scíth**, *weary*. **is scíth lim**, *I am loath, dislike* (me piget).

**scoraim**, *I unyoke*; verb. noun **scor**, m.

**scrí bend**, g. **scrí bind**, n. verb. noun of **scrí baim**, *I write*.

**sé**, *six*.

**se**, **sa**, *this*. (1) After a noun preceded by the article, in **fer-sa**, *this man*. (2) In some prepositional phrases—e.g. **arse**, *therefore*; **cosse**, *up to this, hitherto*. The dat. **siu** is used by itself in the sense of *here, in this world* (contrasted with **tall**, *there, in the other world*), and after some prepositions—**hisiu**, *here*; **desiu**, *hence, from this side* (contrasted with **anall**; in Mid. Ir. it becomes **adiu**), **resíu**, *before*.

**sebaind**. For **co sebaind** (or **sebaid**) a **folt de**, p. 38, LL. 72a27 has **topach a folt ó chúl co étan de**, *he cut his hair from him from poll to forehead*, and this seems to be the general sense. The form would come from \**sesv* . . . ., a reduplicated perfect; but I have nothing which would throw any certain light on it.

**sech**, prep. with acc., *past, beyond, besides*; **seccai**, **secce**, *past her*; **seccu**, *past them*.

**sechnón**, prep. with gen., *throughout*.

**secht n-**, *seven*.

**sechtmad**, *seventh*.

**ségdae**, *stately, fair*.

**ségond**, compar. **ségundo**, p. 23, an adjective of uncertain meaning, *active* (?).

**seir**, g. **sered**, f. *heel*. Nom. dual **dí ferid**.

**sescaind**, see **scendim**.

**sesser**, *six men*.

**setir**, **cani setir latsu**, *art thou not able?* Cf. **eter**.

**siabarthir imm**, *becomes filled with rage*. For the construction cf. **dástir**.

**síd**, g. **síde**, n. *elf-mound*. **áes síde**, *the fairy folk*.

**side**, an anaphoric pron., referring back to something mentioned before. The nom. and gen. are enclitic; the dat. and acc. are used along with prepositions (including **amal**), and after the comparative, and are fully accented.<sup>1</sup>

1. nom. sg. m. **side**, **sede**, f. **ade**, **ede**, **side**,<sup>2</sup> n. **side**:<sup>3</sup>  
pl. **sidi**, **side**, **adi**, **ade**.<sup>4</sup> These forms are used:

(a) As the subject to a verb—e.g. **atbail side**, *he dies*;  
**ní turgabar ade**, *it (fem.) is not produced*;  
**adcobrat sidi**, *they desire*.

<sup>1</sup> In Mid. Ir., however, **side** is often attached to prep. pron.—e.g. **dóside**, **assaide**, **uadibside**, &c. In O. Ir. there is only one instance—**fuiri sidi**, Sg. 199a5.

<sup>2</sup> Not in Wb.

<sup>3</sup> For neut. **side** cf. Ml. 89c10, where it refers to Lat. *pax*. = Ir. **síd**. n.

<sup>4</sup> Wb. 5b39.

- (b) As the subject after predicate of copula—e.g. *nítat lóra side, they are not enough; nírbu litir ade, it was not a letter.*
- (c) Attached to the pronoun *é*; m. *éside*, f. *sí éde*, *sí ade*, pl. *ésidi, éside*.
- (d) Attached to a verb and going with an infixed pron.—e.g. *ní-sn-áirmim sidi, I reckon them not; do-s-ratsat-som adi, they have applied them.*
2. gen. sg. m. n. *sidi, side, adi, ade*, f. *adi, ade, sidi*, pl. *sidi, side, ide, adi*. These forms are attached to a noun preceded by a possessive—e.g. *a ires sidi, his faith; a áilde ade, her beauty.*
3. dat. sg. m. n. *suidiu*, f. *suidi*, pl. *suidib. isuidiu, there.*
4. acc. sg. m. n. *suide*, f. *suidi*; in the neut. *sodin* is used; pl. m. *suidiu*, f. *suidi. lasodain, therewith; frisodain, for that; fosodain, in accordance with that.*
- sin**, that: (1) after a noun preceded by the article, in *fer-sin, that man.* (2) After some prepositions; *arsin, on account of that, therefore; assin, therefrom; cossin, up to that; dosin, thereunto; iarsin, afterwards; resin, before that,* etc.
- sínim**, *I stretch; sínith-i, he stretches himself.*
- sír**, *long*; comparative, **sia**; comparative of equality, **sithidir**.
- sirite**, m. *sprite* (?), a frequent somewhat contemptuous designation of Cuchulinn. For the meaning cf. *is de atberthe in siriti de ara mét nodelbad i n-ilrechtai, hence he (Uath) was called the sirite, from the extent to which he changed himself into many forms, LU. 110b.*
- sirsan**, *lucky.* Also as an interjection, **sirsan, sirsan**, gl. *euge, euge* Ml. 55a15. The opposite is **dirsan**.
- sís**, *down.*
- síst**, *a while.*

siur, g. sethar, f. sister. The aspirated forms are *fiur*, *fethar*,  
e.g. *mo fiur*, *my sister*.

slabrad, g. slabraide, f. chain.

slabrae, f. *beast*, *cattle*.

slaidim, *I smite, hew*; perf. pass. *roslass*; fut. sg. 1 *-selos*,  
sg. 3 *-sel*; pres. subj. sg. 2 *-slaiss*.

slaittius = *sladid-us*, *lashes them* (sc. the horses).

sléchtan, *bowing down, prostration*; verb. n. of *sléchtaid*.

sleg, g. slige, f. *spear*.

slíab, g. slébe, pl. nom. gen. acc. *slébe*, n. *mountain*.

Slíab Monduirn, the name of a mountain, cf. Book of Armagh,  
461.

slíassait, g. slíasta, f. *thigh*.

slicht, g. slichta, m. *track, trace*.

slige, g. sliged, f. *road*. co tairled in sligid, *that he should go  
along the road*.

slissiu, g. slissen, *chip, lath*. The scíath slissen is Cuchulinn's  
wooden toy shield.

smertchain. The ulchae smertchain is a false beard fastened  
on to the face; mine tescta a smera smertchain = *munar  
tesccad smir a ndroma* is quoted by Stokes, *Acallamh*  
l. 5213. At L.U. 74638, gabais iarom Cúchulaínd lán  
duirn dind féor 7 dichachain fair, co mbo hed domuined  
cách combo ulcha báí lais, *then C. took a handful of  
grass and repeated a spell over it, so that everyone thought  
it was a beard that he had*.

snádud, verb. noun of snádim, *I protect*.

snáthat, g. snáthaite, f. *needle*.

snechtae, g. snechtai, m. *snow*.

sochuide, f. *multitude*.

**sóinmige**, f. *prosperity*; from **sóinmech**, *prosperous*. The opposites are **dóinmech**, **dóinmige**.

— **soisle**, f. *pride*, deriv. of **soisil**. .i. **diomsach nó menmn** O'Cl.

**som**, emphasizing and contrasting pron. of 3 person; **seom**, **sem** after a palatal consonant) is found m. n. sg. and pl. of all genders, **si** in fem. sg.<sup>1</sup> It is used—

- (a) As the subj. of a verb, e.g. **ní dignem a ndogni som**, *we will not do what they do*; **amal dorigé sat sidi a altram si dénad si goiri dóibsem**, *they (the persons mentioned) have nurtured her so let her support them*.
- (b) As subject after predicate of copula, e.g. **dogni su maith frissom ocus bid maith som iarum**, *do thou good to him and he will be good afterwards*.
- (c) Attached to the pron. **é**, sg. m. **ésom**, f. **sisom**, pl. **ésom**.
- (d) Attached to prep. + pron. **andsom**, **essisi**; **leosom** etc.
- (e) Attached to a verb and going with an infixed pron., e.g. **d-a-rogart-som nóib**, *he called himself* (in contrast with others) *a saint*; **ní sn-dérig-si**, *it does not leave her*; or with suffixed pron. denoting the object, e.g. **gníth sium fadesin**, *he makes himself*.
- (f) After a noun preceded by a possessive, e.g. **bésu som**, *his customs*; **a dochum si**, *to her*.

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<sup>1</sup> But after predicate of copula I have no example of **si** on the contrary, **mad fochrice (f.) som**, *if it be reward* Wb. 2b26.

**són, ón, that**, of something mentioned before. The usage may be illustrated from the following passages in the Würzburg glosses; *Praesentia* .i. **is inon són** et á uita, *that* (sc. *praesentia*) *is the same as* uita, 8d16; et qui altari deseruiunt .i. **ithé són** Leuiti, *those are the Levites*, 10d17; **niba dimiethe-se lib-si cia beó hi fochidib ar is gloria duibsi ón**, *despise me not though I be in tribulations for that* (sc. *my being in tribulations*) *is gloria to you*, 21d3; **is hed ón consecha-som**, *it is that* (the thing previously mentioned) *which he corrects*, 7d10; **ní forcital óisa foirbthi forchanim dúib, ar ní fulngid-si ón**, *it is not the doctrine of perfect folk which I teach you, for ye do not endure that*, 8c3. In the glosses both **són** and **ón** are common in explanations—e.g. *inproperia inproperantium tibi ceciderunt super me*, .i. **ol 'Isu són**, *that is, says Jesus*, Wb. 6c30; **amal as do maccaib .i. iar forcitul ón**, *as unto children, that is after teaching*, 16a14.<sup>1</sup> Followed by **anísin: dogní in t-ara ón anísin**, *the charioteer does that*, LU. 62b39. In **téit ón, ón** is a sort of cognate accusative after the verb, lit. *goes that*, i.e. *goes as he had been asked to go*.

**sotlae, f. haughtiness.**

**sréim, I cast. sréth-i = sréid-i, casts it** (masc. or neut.) **sréthius = sréid-us, casts it** (fem.). In **sréthius fair in sleig**, the affixed pronoun anticipates the object.

**sruith, old, venerable; superlative sruithem, eldest, noblest.**

**sruth, g. srotho, m. stream; la sruth, with the stream; frissin sruth, down the stream.**

**-su** (after palatal consonant **-siu**), emphasizing particle of 2 sg.

**suidim, I sit; pret. sg. 3 síassair; perf. sg. 3 doessid, -dessid; fut. sg. 3 seiss; past subj. sg. 3 nosessed; verb. noun suide n.**

**sund, here.**

<sup>1</sup> In the Würzburg glosses **ón** is used both as subject and as object; **són**, so far as I have noted, only as subject, for in 32a20-21 it may be explanatory.

-t-, infixed pron. of 2 sg., aspirating; relative form, -dot-, -dat-, -dit-.

-tá, cf. attáu. *ced táí dóib* is an idiomatic phrase, *what ail you at them?*

taball, g. taible, f. sling.

tacair, fitting.

tadall, approach, visit; verb. noun of the compound to-ad-ell-. Cf. adella.

tailm, g. telma, f. a sling. Cf. daig, fire, gen. dega; fraig wall, g. frega; graig, herd of horses, grega.

-tairchella, p. 36, meaning uncertain. Perhaps *the eye soon passes over that*, but I have no other instance of such meaning.

-tairiccim (to-air-icc-), *I come*; 3 sg. past subj. co tairsitir *that they might reach*; pret. sg. 3 tairnic. tair (from \*to-air-ic-s-s) is a sigmatic form used as 2 sg. ipv. *come*. Similar formations are atrae (from \*ad-t-rek-s-s), *arise* to atraig, *he arises*; comeir, *rise up*, to conéirig, *he rises up*.

-tairled, 3 sg. past subj. of to-air-ell-, cf. tarail, *came*. -tairle, diantairle = dian-d-tairle, *if it reach him*.

tairling (to-air-leng-), *springs down*; pret. sg. 3 doeirblin. -tairbling (= to-air-leblaing); pref. sg. 3 doarblain. -tarblaing (= to-air-ro-leblaing); pres. subj. sg. -tarblais; verb. noun, tairléim n.

tairmescaim (to-air-mesc-), *I obstruct, hinder*. ní rothair mesc a chluche imbi, *it interfered not with his play*.

tairpthige, f. violence.

-tairthed, 3 sg. ipf. ind. of a compound to-air-reth-, *over take, seize*; pret. sg. 3 doarraid, -tarraid, pass. -tarras. pres. subj. pass. -tarrastar.

taith-béim (to-aith-béim), g. taithbéimme, n. *return-stroke* one of Cuchulinn's feats.

**talam**, g. **talman**, f. *earth*.

**tall**, *there*; **aní thall**, *that there*.

**tallaim**, *I take away*.

**tar**, prep. with acc., *over*; **torom**, *over me*.

**taraisse**, *faithful, trustworthy*; **is taraisse lim**, *I have confidence, I believe it*, a common formula in the Sagas.

Cf. **is tarisse limm inso**, gl. *confidens hoc ipsum*

Wb. 23a18, **níp tarisse lat**, *trust him not*, Wb. 30d24.

**-tarla**, see **do-rala**.

**tarnguir**, p. 8, may be gen. sg. of a noun **tarngor**, which from the context should mean something like *pincers* or *tongs*. I have no other instance of the word.

**tarr**, f. *belly*.

**tarrang**, see **do-srenga**.

**tascrad**, gen. **tascartha**, *an overthrowing*, verb. noun of **do-  
scara**.

**tech**, g. **tige**, n. *house*.

**techid**, *flees*; pret. sg. 3 **táich**; fut. sg. 1 **-tess**; pres. subj. sg. 1 **-tess**; verb. n. **teched**. *for teched, in flight*.

**tecmall**, see **do-ecmalla**.

**thecra**, p. 35, if the text be sound, would be 3 sg. pres. subj. of a verb **tecrain**, but the sense, *cover, shelter*, does not suit here, nor do any of the other meanings assigned to **tecrain**. Perhaps **thecra** is a scribal error for **thecma**, 3 sg. pres. (s) subj. of **doecmaing**, *happens*.

**techt**, see **tíagu**.

**teglach**, g. **teglaich**, n. *household*.

**téit**, see **tíagu**.

**telach**, g. **telchae**, f. *hill*.

**Temair**, g. **Temro**, **Temra** (later **Temrach**), f. *T'ara*.

**tene**, g. **tened**, f. *fire*.

-terga, see do-tiag.

-térnai (to-ess-ro-sní-), *escapes*; verb. noun tértam.

Cf. asroinnea (ess-ro-sní-) gl. euadi Ml. 31a2.

tét, g. téta, *string*.

-tetarraais, see do-etarrat.

tíagu, *I go* (some parts of the pres. are supplied from another verb; such are ind. sg. 3, téit, rel. téite, pl. 2, téit; ipv., sg. 3 téit, pl. 2, téit); pret. sg. 3, luid; perf. sg. 3, docóid, docúaid; pret. pass. ethae; perf. pass. docoas; fut. sg. 1 rega, -reg; pres. subj. sg. 1, tíasu, -tias; sg. 3, -té, téi; subj. corresponding to docóid, sg. 1, -dechus, sg. 3, docóí, -decha; verb. noun techt, g. techtae, f.

ticcim (to-icc-), *I come*; 3 pl. pres. ind. teccat; pret. and perf. sg. 1 tánac; pret. and perf. pass. tícht; fut. sg. 1 ticcub; fut. sec. sg. 1 tiefinn; pres. subj. sg. 1 tís, sg. 3 tí; past subj. sg. 1 tísinn; verb. noun tíchtu.

ticsa, *raises on high, draws out, takes off*, cf. ticsath a chruich, *let him take up his cross*, Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus ii. 245; ticsál ar cruche, *taking up our cross*, ib.; t-án-ísca Cuillius asa thruaill, *Cuillius drew it (the sword) out of its sheath*, LU. 65b37; intan do-n-iscide crand asa thóib, *when a tree used to be taken out of its side*, LU. 86b8; bithus do chend dít amal tíscar di lun, *I will strike your head from you as (the head) is taken from a blackbird*, LU. 71a23.

timchell, timchill, g. (to-imb-cell-), *circuit*. As a prep. with the gen., *about*.

tindorcun (to-ind-orcun), f. *striking, smiting*. inda lat ba tindorcun, etc., p. 3, seems to mean, *you would have thought that it was a hammering wherewith each hair was driven into his head, with the uprising with which he uprose*; cf. the phrase ord essoircne, *a hammer of smiting*. In Cuchulinn's distortions his hair became

short, cf. *rosúig a fólt inna chend, he sucked his hair into his head*, LU. 103b3, and stood erect in short bristles, cf. LU. 80a8.

**tír**, g. *tíre*, n. *land*.

**tócaib** (to-od-gab-), *raises*; pret. sg. 3 **tócab**; perf. sg. 3 **dofúargab**, -**túargab** (to-od-ro-gab); verb. noun **tóc-bál**, g. **tócbálae** f.

**tochrad**, see *do-cuirethar*.

**tóeb**, g. **tóib**, m. *side*.

**tóisech**, *first, leader*.

-**tomna**, 3 sg. pres. subj. of a compound *to-mon-*, "come;" cf. *ebrón ima-muinethar meirg .i. imatimchella meirg agus imman-ith, which rust surrounds and eats*, Cormac s.v. *ebrón*. Welsh *myned*, Breton *monet*, *to go*.

**to-n-fóir**, *help us*. **to-n-fóir** is a formation like **tair** (see *tairiccim*), from a compound **to-fo-reth-**; cf. Mid. Ir. **tóirithin**, *help*, and *foriuth*.

**tongu**, *I swear*; perf. sg. 3 **docuitig**; fut. sg. 3 **tithis**; pres. subj. sg. 2 **-tóis**, sg. 3 **-tó**; past subj. sg. 3 **-tóissed**. **tongu do día toinges mo thúath**, *I swear by the god by whom my people swear*.

**tonn**, f. *skin*.

**torad**, g. **toraid**, n. *fruit*, d. **torud**.

**torbáis**, p. II, a verbal form of which I have no further example. Something like *perceived* would suit the context.

**tore**, *tuire*, m. *boar*.

**tornocht**, *stark-naked*.

**toschid**, *taking care of*, also *maintenance, support*—e.g. Wb. 10d18, 23, 24, 27. Cf. *is airi do-s-roisecht-sa colléir im bossán, therefore I have put it carefully away in my sporan*, LL. 251b5; and *it Macedonii do-m-roisecht-tatar, the Macedonians have supported me*, Wb. 17c1.

**no-tragad**, p. 25, 3 sg. past subj. of a verb **tragaim**, or **trá-gaim**. The meaning is not clear. From the context, *that he should be victorious against odds and that he should . . . an equal force*, it is clear that **notragad for** is a stronger expression than **conbósad for**. Is it some idiomatic use of **trágid**, *exhausts, ebbs*?

**traite**, f. *quickness*; abstract noun from **trait**, *quick*. **a thraite rombith in cethrar**, lit. *the quickness of it wherewith the four have been slain*. For the idiomatic **a** cf. **is machthad limm a threte dorérachtid máam fírinne**, *I marvel at the quickness wherewith ye have abandoned the yoke of righteousness*, Wb. 18c6, and Thesaurus Palæohibernicus I. 549, note g.

**treb**, g. **treibe**, f. *dwelling*.

**trebad**, g. **trebtha**, *husbanding, householding*.

**tress**, g. **tressa**, *fight*.

**trí**, *three*; nom. acc. m. **trí**, nom. acc. n. **trí** (*aspirating*); gen. m. n. **tri n-**; dat. m. n. **trib**; fem. nom. acc. **teoir**, **teora**, gen. **teora n-**, dat. **teoraib**.

**trían**, g. **trín**, n. *third part*.

**triar**, g. **triir**, **trír**, *three persons*. **a triur**, lit. *in their three* —i.e. *all*.

**trichae**, g. **trichat**, m. *thirty*. **trichae cét**, lit. *thirty hundreds*, a term for a division of land; cf. Laws vi. 753, commonly translated *cantred*.

**triit**, *through him*. **co m-memaid a druim triit**, lit. *so that his back was broken through him*.

**tróg**, **trúag**, *wretched*. **is tróg limm**, *I am grieved*.

**tromdae**, *troublesome*.

**trom-guin**, g. **tromgona**, *heavy wounding*.

**tromm**, *heavy*.

**túath**, g. **túaithe**, f. *people*.

túath, *left, north.* fo thuaid, *northwards.* Mod. Ir. 6  
thuaidh.

tucht, *form, fashion.* in tucht-sa, *in this fashion.*

tuchtach, *shapely, comely.*

tuidecht, see do-tíag.

tuillem, g. tuillema, m. verb. noun of do-slí, enclit. -tuilli,  
*earns, deserves, incurs (a penalty).* Mod. Ir. tuill.  
tuillem écaite, *to earn enmity* (i.e. from the Ulstermen  
by slaying Cuchulinn).

tulach, see telach.

tús, *beginning*; ar thús, *at first.*

úacht (earlier ócht), g. úachta, *cold.* Mod. Ir. fuacht.

úachtar (earlier óchter), g. úachtair, *upper part, top.*

úainn, see ó, úa.

úallach, *proud.*

úan, g. úain, m. *lamb.*

úane, *green.*

úar, *cold.* Mod. Ir. fuar.

úare, see óre.

úas, see ós.

úath-bás, g. uathbáis, m. *mortal terror*; cf. conérbaltatar  
cét láech díb do úathbas ocus cridenes, *so that a*  
*hundred warriors of them died of terror and heart-*  
*stroke* (?) LU. 77b38.

úathed, commonly úathad (earlier óthad), g. úathaid, n. *a*  
*small number, unity*; in grammatical terminology *the*  
*singular number.*

úathmaire, f. *terribleness*, abstract noun from úath-mar,  
*terrible.*

**ubull**, n. *apple*. **ubull mbrá gat**, *the apple of the throat*.

**ucht**, g. **ochta**, *bosom*.

**ude**, n. *journey*.

**uile**, *all*; inflected like an adj., but in the pl. **uli** is used unchanged after prep. + pron. **leo huili**, **dóib uili**, after an infixed pron. **ar-un-taa uili**, *it remains for us all*, and after a noun preceded by a possessive **a taidchur huli**, *the return of them all*.

**uisce**, g. **uisci**, d. **usciu**, m. *water*.

**Ulaid**, g. **Ulad**, *Ulstermen*. The pl. is also used to denote the province, e.g. **la Ultu**, *in Ulster*.

**ulchae**, f. *beard*, acc. **uilchi**.

**úr**, f. *clay, soil*.

**urchor** (also written **aurchor**, **erchor**, **irchor**), g. **urchora**, and **urchair**, *a throw, a cast*.

**-urthaitis**; **ara n-urthaitis**, *that they should go*. Cf. **ortha**, *go*, LU. 57a38, **urthatar** LL. 55a38, 57b21.

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